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5 October 1979

# East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 1940



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5 October 1979

# EAST EUROPE REPORT

## ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 1940

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RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION ON STANDARDIZATION REPORTED

East Berlin STANDARDISIERUNG UND QUALITAET in German No 6, Aug 79, signed to press 12 Jul 79 pp 261-262

[Report by Dr K.-H. Paepke, engineer, Office for Standardization, Measurement and Quality Control, on the 45th Session of the Standing Commission for Standardization of CEMA in East Berlin on 3 Jul 79]

[Text] The summer session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Standardization (SKS) was held in Berlin from 30 June to 3 July 1979. Attending were delegations from all CEMA member countries, the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, the CEMA Institute for Standardization and the Council Secretariat. Also present were representatives from the "Interelectro" international economic organization.

In his opening address on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of CEMA Professor Lilic, chairman of the SKS, praised the successes achieved by CEMA in the field of standardization, quality control and measurement. He claimed that the SKS has provided a considerable contribution to growing cooperation and specialization as well as to the reciprocal exchange of goods between the CEMA member countries.

The discussion focused on the drafting of measures to implement the resolutions adopted by the 32d and 33rd council meetings for the further perfection and advance of joint standardization efforts which are important for the tasks of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration, mainly the measures of long-range target programs for cooperation (LZP's). Involved here was the necessity of arriving at conclusions from earlier results achieved in the drafting, introduction and use of CEMA standards with a view to guaranteeing their widespread adoption and use in contractual relations between the interested CEMA countries. The complex topics for the drafting of CEMA standards by the CEMA organs in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period for aiding cooperation and specialization as well as the exchange of goods were also coordinated, and the 1980 plan of the CEMA organs regarding the drafting of CEMA standards was confirmed. These steps are designed to safeguard the quality of important products in the CEMA countries and ensure improved interchangeability and coupling capacity. The actual SKS decisions are these:

-- Concerning the annual plans for the drafting of CEMA standards and complex topics by the CEMA organs for the period 1981-1985, the main emphasis is on the LZPZ's approved by the 32d and 33rd council meetings as well as specialization and cooperation agreements. This has already been done with regard to handling the 1980 plan. The proposal of the complex topics 1981-1985 currently includes more than 80 percent. The council organs (the delegations of the various countries) must study the proposals so that there may be general agreement on a 1981-1985 plan draft which meets the requirements of multilateral integration.

The planned drafting and quicker adoption of CEMA standards (no later than 18 months after confirmation or at the time the respective agreements take effect) are prerequisites for the realization of the agreed projects. It is therefore necessary for the authors punctually to complete the draft standards, for national coordination to be carried out in accordance with the GDR standardization decree, for draft standards wherever possible to be finally agreed at specialist conferences, and for unresolved questions not to be postponed to the next commission conference. The preliminary confirmation of drafts must be forthcoming in good time, so that the respective SKS session should be able to confirm the drafts to be submitted as planned without first having to enter into multilevel discussions. Altogether vital is the subject matter of the CEMA standard. We are here concerned with arriving at a standard of parameters meeting advanced international requirements, the planned improvement of product quality in the CEMA countries, the determination of requirements on interchangeability, reliability and durability in standards (including replacement parts) and national controls and guarantees for the adoption of such indices. Correspondingly increased is the responsibility of combines for their products and product development. Also growing is their responsibility for international standardization and the influence of inspection committees on the quality of the draft standards.

-- The SKS dealt with the suggestions of member country delegations for the "plan of the CEMA countries cooperation in the field of standardization 1981-1985." Currently some 300 comprehensive topics are to hand for all branches of the economy, which arise from the LZPZ's, cooperation and specialization agreements as well as steps taken to perfect the work of standardization. This applies to both the standardization-wise and metrological assurance of the projects mentioned earlier. The suggestions are submitted to the council organs for cooperation so that, from 1980 on, the drafting of appropriate study programs may be planned and the confirmation of the 1981 complex topics ensured.

-- The SKS confirmed the "1980 plan of the CEMA organs for the preparation of CEMA standards," which includes some 1,900 topics and the volume of which corresponds to past years. As already explained it is mainly concerned with tasks aimed at implementing the LZPZ's and other agreements on production specialization and cooperation. It thus helps the realization of the 32d and 33rd council meeting decisions. It is planned to confirm about 900 CEMA standards in 1980. As the GDR is the author of very many standards (second

only to the USSR), the obligations to improve the efficiency and perfect the work of CEMA impose on us the task primarily to draft product standards at an advanced international level, which will help determine quality on the world market and stimulate the economic development of the CEMA member countries. In all this we must begin by taking into account the requirements of the GDR economy. It is particularly important to meet the needs of material and energy management.

The tasks of the 1980 plan must be included in the plans of combines and enterprises and their implementation in the various stages of work supervised.

-- Following on the 89th EMO Conference the SKS is also concerned with the greater application of CEMA standards to the contractual relations between the countries. To implement the "convention on the application of CEMA standards" all nations have adopted some legislation to ensure introduction and application. However, the result does not yet correspond to the potential or the requirements, not even in the GDR. It will be necessary to discontinue long-standing customs and include parameters as a condition of bilateral or multilateral treaties rather than refer to standards orienting to similar or more demanding requirements. That, after all, is the purpose of CEMA standards. Helped by the various ministries the foreign trade enterprises must proceed to alterations which will involve a noticeable change in the application of CEMA standards. The legal basis has been provided by the "Decree on the CEMA Standard."

The SKS confirmed 317 CEMA standards for machine construction, the chemical industry, metallurgy, electrical engineering/electronics and industrial safety technology; in the event 1,700 CEMA standards were thereby confirmed. This shows that the demand for the best possible quality applies not only to various characteristics but to the normative document as a whole.

In the course of the 45th SKS Session the CEMA scientific production association "Interstalnpribor" put on a show of control devices (prototypes and normal control devices), which perfectly illustrated the success of multilaterally coordinated planned work.

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NUCLEAR POWER SEEN VITAL TO CEMA ENERGY PROGRAM

West Berlin DIW-WOCHENBERICHT in German Vol 46 No 35, 30 Aug 79 pp 363-368

[Report by West German Institute for Economic Research: "Expansion of Nuclear Energy to Ensure CEMA Self-Sufficiency in Energy"]

[Text] With respect to their energy policies the East European countries united in the Council for Economic Mutual Aid (CEMA) have always assigned top priority to "security of supplies." This is reflected in foreign trade data as well as in the structure of primary energy use.

Demand for energy raw materials is mainly met from internal Bloc resources. The Soviet Union and Poland have export surpluses, the other CEMA countries are compelled to meet an increasing proportion of their energy needs by imports, mainly from the Soviet Union. Imports from third countries--only about 3 percent net of domestic requirements--are of less significance.

The structure of energy use also documents the effort for self-sufficiency: Nearly 60 percent of the primary energy produced in the smaller CEMA countries (CEMA excluding the USSR) is generated by brown and hard coal usually available at home.

If the CEMA countries intend to maintain their Bloc self-sufficiency--and this seems indicated by strategic as well as economic considerations--they are forced into greater energy savings and the development of new energy sources. Other than the USSR only Poland is in a relatively satisfactory situation, thanks to its hard coal deposits. The other East European countries were able in this decade to raise their domestic output by only 1.5 percent per annum, while domestic consumption rose by nearly 4 percent annually. The expansion of energy imports from the Soviet Union is encountering growing resistance. For one USSR energy exports are that country's most important source of revenues in trade with the West; in 1978 they yielded 60 percent of foreign currency earnings. At the same time any further rise in Soviet energy production presents increasing difficulties, because it must come in those regions of Siberia, which are far removed from the consumers and sparsely populated. The Soviet Union has already announced that its fuel



and energy deliveries to the partner nations will rise only half as much in the coming 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period than they did up to now.<sup>1</sup>

---

1971-1975	560 million tons SKE [hard coal units]
1976-1980	800 million tons SKE (+ 43 percent)
1981-1985	960 million tons SKE (+ 20 percent)

---

Against the background of the impending supply bottleneck, energy savings assume increasing importance. In view of the high rate of energy consumption in all the CEMA countries, the possibility for savings certainly exists.

Table 1--Primary Energy Consumption in Tons SKE (per resident)

---

1977	
GDR	7.1
CSSR	6.8
USSR	5.9
Poland	4.8
Bulgaria	4.5
Romania	4.0
Hungary	4.0
For comparison's sake: Federal Republic of Germany	6.1

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Sources: Statistical yearbooks of CEMA and the CEMA member countries. 1978  
Statistical Yearbook for the Federal Republic of Germany.

---

To enforce savings, energy consumption standards were reexamined in most CEMA countries and price increases imposed for energy used by industry and/or domestic consumers. Gasoline prices, especially, have already achieved a very high level. Romania in fact is now willing to sell gasoline to foreigners from socialist countries only against Western currencies.

The smaller countries also intend to achieve savings by transferring more energy intensive industries to the USSR. The CEMA<sub>2</sub> countries adopted such a decision at this year's council meeting in Moscow.<sup>2</sup>

Still, none of these measures suffice to absolve the CEMA countries from the need to develop new energy sources. That is why the East European countries plan for the intensive build-up of nuclear energy. Admittedly the use of solar and wind power as well as of geothermal energy is also to be developed. The Soviets, though, do not rate very highly the effects to be achieved thereby. Only Romania has already published a long-range energy concept providing for new energy sources (including solar energy) to make a substantial contribution to electric energy production--about 10 percent in 1990, at least 20 percent in 2000.<sup>3</sup>

Table 2--What is the Cost of 100 Liters of Premium Gasoline as a Percentage of Monthly Gross Income (August 1979)

Bulgaria	64
Poland	34
Hungary	33
Romania	33
CSSR	30
GDR	17
Soviet Union	13
For comparison's sake: Federal Republic of Germany	4

Sources: 1978 CEMA Statistical Yearbook; plan fulfillment reports by the CEMA countries; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6 July 1979, 21/22 July 1979, 27 July 1979; FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, 30 July 1979.

#### Target: About 25 Percent Nuclear Power Contribution in 1990

Currently installed in the European CEMA member countries are nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 12,860 MW [megawatt], 10,000 MW of which are located in the Soviet Union. Nuclear power plants therefore provide some 4 percent of electric energy output capacities in CEMA--the share of nuclear energy in the European Community is twice that. Only the GDR, Bulgaria and the CSSR have joined the Soviet Union in operating nuclear power plants. However, all other CEMA member countries have begun to construct the necessary plants. At the beginning of the current five-year plan period it was intended that nuclear power plants with a total capacity of more than 24,000 MW should begin operations in the total CEMA region by 1990; 6,000 MW were to be contributed by the smaller CEMA countries.

Actual data on the further expansion of nuclear power plants are available only for the smaller CEMA countries including the People's Republic of Cuba. In accordance with a general agreement signed in 1977 these countries intend to raise their nuclear power plant capacity to 37,000 by 1990.<sup>4</sup> If this goal were achieved--signifying a tenfold increase in the 1979 capacity--plus the growth in total electric energy production capacities of 5 percent (6 percent) per annum, the nuclear energy contribution in these countries would rise to a total of 25 percent (20 percent). The savings of conventional fuels thus made possible are claimed to be on the order of 75 million tons SEE,<sup>5</sup> that is some 8 percent of the primary energy consumption of these countries estimated for 1990. No accurate data are yet available for Soviet expansion plans. Various reports indicate that nuclear power plant capacities there are to be raised from 10,000 MW now to 100,000-110,000 MW by 1990.<sup>6</sup> In that case nuclear energy would in the USSR also provide more than 20 percent of electric energy production capacities. Two nuclear power plants with an output of 4,000 MW each are to be constructed in the USSR with the financial participation of other CEMA countries. The loans are to be repaid over a prolonged period by deliveries of electric energy. Agreement has been



achieved on the construction of a plant in Khmel'nitskiy (Ukraine), the costs of which are to be met to 50 percent by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. From 1981 on this plant is to supply 12 billion kWh [kilowatt hours] annually to these countries.<sup>8</sup>

Table 3--Power Plant Capacities in CEMA (Extension and Planning to 1990 in MW)

	In Operation		Planned	
	Late 1975	Mid-1979	1980	1990
USSR	1) 5,550	9,980	18,500	110,000
GDR	960	1,400	2,280	9,000
Bulgaria	880	880	1,760	4,760
CSSR	140	580	1,460	10,000
Hungary	-	-	440	3,500
Poland	-	-	-	4,800
Romania	-	-	-	3,960
Cuba	-	-	-	1,320
Total	7,480	12,840	24,440	147,340
CEMA excluding USSR	1,980	2,860	5,940	37,340

1) Soviet data on power plant capacities are inconsistent. As a rule they relate to plants subordinated to the Ministry of Electricity (1975: 4,700 MW). When adding the various data, however, we obtain a larger figure (5,550 MW). See Leslie Dienes and Theodore Shabad: "The Soviet Energy System," Toronto/London/Sydney 1979, p 152.

Sources: TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 June 1979; NEUER WEG, 26 July 1979; RUDE PRAWO, 29 March 1979; NACHRICHTEN FÜR DEN AUSSENWANDL, 30 November 1978; DIW calculations.

To replace the largest possible proportion of conventional energy suppliers, nuclear energy in the USSR is intended not to be used for electric energy production only. A beginning has already been made with the construction of nuclear thermal plants for the production of low-grade heat to supply cities. They are currently going up<sup>9</sup> in Gor'ki and Voronezh--that is directly in residential areas.<sup>10</sup> The fast breeder reactor already in operation on the Caspian Sea since 1973 is used to produce fresh water.

To expedite the expansion of nuclear energy a factory was built in Volgodonsk (Soviet Union) for the mass production of thermal reactors and the necessary turbines. Each of these is to have a capacity of at least 1,000 MW. This factory began to operate in late 1978; the first 1,000 MW reactor is to be delivered in 1981. The ultimate capacity is said to be 8,000 MW.<sup>12</sup>

While the first nuclear power plants were almost exclusively made in the Soviet Union, a division of labor among the CEMA countries has now been agreed within the scope of the so-called long-range target programs.<sup>13</sup>

Especially the CSSR is to join the USSR in providing a substantial contribution to the construction of nuclear power plants: It will manufacture pressurized water reactors (440 and 1,000 MW), steam generators, main circulation pipelines and pumps. Nearly 30 percent of the investment expenditure earmarked for heavy machine construction in the period 1976-1980 was spent on the construction of the capacities needed for that purpose.<sup>14</sup>

Table 4--Electric Energy in CEMA in 1977

	(1) Kapazität		(5) Brd. kWh	(2) Inlandverbrauch				(7) Be- völkerung in 1000 wohn.
	(3) Gesamt MW	(4) Gesamter Kernkraft in %		(6) Zwecke in kWh				
				1970/80	1975/70	1976	1977	
(8) Bulgarien	7 270	12	33,0	15,2	8,3	5,8	8,7	3,75
(9) CSSR	15 117	1	69,1	7,2	3,9	4,9	3,8	4,60
(10) GDR	17 802	5	92,5	5,5	4,6	5,1	3,4	5,52
(11) Polen	21 749	0	109,4	8,1	8,7	7,8	5,2	3,15
(12) Rumänien	13 632	0	59,7	15,6	9,4	10,9	5,1	2,79
(13) Ungarn	5 196	0	27,7	8,3	6,6	6,1	6,1	2,60
(14) RGW (6)	80 796	2	319,4	8,2	6,6	6,9	4,5	3,64
(15) Sowjetunion	237 825	3	1 138,6	9,7	6,7	7,0	3,6	4,40
(16) RGW (7)	318 601	3	1 530,0	9,3	6,7	7,0	3,9	4,17
(17)	Veränderung gegenüber dem Vorjahr in %, 1970/80 bzw. 1975/70 Jahresdurchschnittlich.							
(18)	Quellen: Statistische Jahrbücher der RGW-Länder und des RGW, verschiedene Jahrgänge, Berechnungen des DIW.							

Key:

1. Capacity
2. Domestic consumption
3. Total MW
4. Percentage of nuclear power
5. Billion kWh
6. Percentage growth
7. Per resident in 1,000 kWh
8. Bulgaria
9. Czechoslovakia
10. GDR
11. Poland
12. Romania
13. Hungary
14. CEMA (6)
15. Soviet Union
16. CEMA (7)
17. Footnote: 1) Percentage change compared to the previous year; 1970/1960 or 1975/1970 annual average.
18. Sources: Statistical yearbooks of the CEMA countries and CEMA itself, various years; DIW calculations.

## Arrears in the Expansion of Nuclear Energy

It is doubtful, though, whether it will be possible actually to carry out these ambitious expansion programs. So far the expansion efforts have always been characterized by nonfulfillment of the plans.<sup>15</sup> The expansion program for nuclear energy enacted at the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971, for example, provided for the construction of 30,000 MW of additional capacities in the USSR in the period from 1971 to 1980/1982. The current 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan set the capacity target for 1980 at only 19,999 MW. In the meantime no more than 10,000 MW have become operational, and even the reduced 1980 target cannot possibly be achieved.

Similar delays have occurred in the smaller CEMA countries, especially Romania, Hungary and Poland. These countries will not start operations in their first nuclear power plants until well into the 1980's.<sup>16</sup> Initially the total capacity in the smaller CEMA countries was to be expanded to more than 7,000 MW<sup>17</sup> by 1980; so far no more than 2,900 MW are available.

This delay is probably due mainly to insufficient capacities in machine construction and other supply industries.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, so far the Soviet Union is still more or less the sole supplier of nuclear power plants within CEMA.

Still, outstanding problems regarding control technology may also have contributed to the delays. Earlier Soviet safety measures with regard to reactors were not geared to the provision of specific precautions against all possible mishaps. For example: Only the fifth block in the Novovoronezh nuclear power plant currently under construction (it is the prototype of a 1,000 MW pressurized water reactor) has been equipped with an emergency cooling facility and a concrete pressure tank. The smaller CEMA countries will adopt these safety facilities only with the construction of 1,000 MW reactors.<sup>19</sup>

The USSR is obviously interested in obtaining access to Western technology by way of the importation of nuclear power plants or scientific-technological cooperation agreements such as are in effect with France in the sector of the fast breeder reactor. This is also quite important for the potential exports of Soviet nuclear power plants. The nuclear power plant supplied to Finland, for example, had to be equipped with Western control devices. The prototype facility thereby created is likely to have facilitated the successful conclusion of delivery contracts with Libya and Turkey.

### Outlook

To be able to maintain their far reaching independence in matters of energy supplies within the Bloc, the CEMA countries decided to speed up the construction of nuclear power plants. According to the plans nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 140,000-150,000 MW (including 37,000 MW in the smaller European CEMA countries and Cuba) are to be installed by 1990 and satisfy 20-25 percent of electric energy needs, and as much as 33 percent in the European part of the USSR.

Table 5--Nuclear Power Plants in Operation in CEMA (as of June 1979)

(1) Land/Ort	(2) Gesamtleistung in MW	(3) Reaktorleistung in MW	(4) Jahr der Inbetriebnahme	(5) Reaktortyp <sup>1)</sup>
<b>DDR insgesamt (6)</b>	<b>9 976</b>			
1. Obrigheim (7)	5	5	1954	DR
2. Tretz (Sibirien) (8)	600	6 x 100	1961/62	DR
3. Bjelojarst (9)	300			
Bjelojarst-1		100	1964	DR
Bjelojarst-2		200	1967	DR
4. Romsoroweth (10)	1 525			
Romsoroweth-1		210 (230)	1964 (1969)	DR
Romsoroweth-2		265	1969	DR
Romsoroweth-3		440	1971	DR
Romsoroweth-4		440	1972	DR
5. Ulanoweth (Dimitroffgrad) (11)	62			
U-50		50	1965	DR
U-60		12	1969	DR
6. Schewtschenko (12)	150	21 350	1973	DR
7. Kala (Kurmansk) (13)	600			
Kala-1		440	1973	DR
Kala-2		440	1975	DR
8. Bilibino (14)	40			
Bilibino-1		12	1973	DR
Bilibino-2		12	1975	DR
Bilibino-3		12	1976	DR
Bilibino-4		12	1976	DR
9. Leningrad	2 000			
Leningrad-1		1 000	1973	DR
Leningrad-2		1 000	1975	DR
10. Oktoberjan (Moskau-Armien) (15)	405	405	1976	DR
11. Kursk	2 000			
Kursk-1		1 000	1976	DR
Kursk-2		1 000	1978	DR
12. Tschernobyl (16)	2 000			
Tschernobyl-1		1 000	1977	DR
Tschernobyl-2		1 000	1978	DR
<b>DDR insgesamt (17)</b>	<b>1 400</b>			
1. Rheinsberg	60	70 (86)	1966 (1969)	DR
2. Greifswald	1 320			
GR Nord-1 (18)		440	1974	DR
GR Nord-2		440	1975	DR
GR Nord-3		440	1978	DR
<b>Bulgarien insgesamt (19)</b>	<b>660</b>			
1. Kozloduj	660			
Kozloduj-1		440	1974	DR
Kozloduj-2		440	1975	DR
<b>CSSR insgesamt (20)</b>	<b>560</b>			
1. Jäsl.Buchowice	560			
B-1		140	1972	DR
B-2		440	1978	DR
<sup>1)</sup> DR = Druckrohrreaktor, DR = Druckwasserreaktor, SW = Siedewasserreaktor, GR = gasgekühlter Reaktor; SR = schneller neutronenreaktor. - 2) Davon werden 200 MW zur Subwassererzeugung genutzt. Zusammengefasst nach Angaben in Fachzeitschriften (Kernenergie, Atomwirtschaft, Energietechnik) sowie Neues Deutschland vom 8./9. Novem- ber 1978. (21)				

Key:

1. Country/location
  2. Total capacity
  3. Reactor units in MW
  4. Start of operations
  5. Reactor type
  6. USSR-total
  7. Obninsk
  8. Troitsk (Siberia)
  9. Beloyarsk
  10. Novovoronezh
  11. Ulyanovsk (Dimitrovgrad)
  12. Shevchenko
  13. Kola (Murmansk)
  14. Bilibino
  15. Oktyemberyem (Netsamor-Armenia)
  16. Chernobyl
  17. GDR--total
  18. Nuclear power plant
  19. Bulgaria--total
  20. Czechoslovakia--total
  21. Footnotes: 1) GDR = pressure pipe reactor; DWR - pressurized water reactor; SWR - boiling water reactor; GGR = gas cooled reactor; SNR = sodium cooled fast breeder reactor.-- 2) 200 MW of this are used to produce fresh water.-- Compiled from data in technical papers (nuclear energy, atomic management, energy technology), also NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8/9 November 1975.
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The use of fast breeder reactors is to compensate for the increasing shortage of uranium. Prototypes are already in operation (Shevchenko) or under construction (Beloyarsk). Within the next few years it is intended to develop an optimum reactor suitable for industrial use. It could be operational on a broad basis in the 1990's. These reactors--according to the demands made on the developers--are to double their plutonium output within less than 6 years.<sup>20</sup> In the 1990's nuclear thermal plants are to make a strong contribution to the supply of heat in the USSR and the other CEMA countries. Their operation could save about 200 million tons of oil.

However, despite the comprehensive construction plans it is doubtful whether the CEMA countries will be able to achieve their goals. For one the realization of the nuclear energy program largely depends on the significant expansion of supply capacities for the nuclear power plants. For the other it is certainly not feasible to conclude from the unilaterally favorable appraisal of nuclear power by public bodies in CEMA that safety problems are deemed irrelevant. The mass media of the East European countries always represent nuclear energy as an environmentally harmless and safe energy source.<sup>21</sup> Lately, though, it has been admitted that the "use of nuclear energy on a large scale does imply the possibility of certain complications."<sup>22</sup> We cannot exclude speculations, therefore, that events such as the Harrisburg nuclear power plant mishap may also result in delays in the expansion of nuclear energy in CEMA.



# FOOTNOTES

1. See S. Pomazanov, A. Yakusin, "Development of CMEA Integration in the Energy Sector," VOPROSY EKONOMIKI No 6/1976, and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 27/1979, p 5.
2. The communique issued after the 33rd council meeting mentions "agreements on the expansion of the production of energy intensive chemical products in the USSR (ammonia, methanol and polyethylene) in exchange for small tonnage and less energy intensive products." See NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 30 June/1 July 1979.
3. See Ilie Serbanescu, "Romania's Energy Strategy," LUMEA No 31/1979, p 30.
4. See PRAVDA, 29 March 1979 and DIE WIRTSCHAFT No 7, 13 July 1978.
5. See DDR-AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT No 48, 29 November 1978.
6. According to reports by the Soviet Minister of Energy and Electrification the total CMEA nuclear power plant capacity is to amount to about 150,000 MW by 1990. See NACHRICHTEN FÜR DEN AUSSENHANDEL, 3 July 1979. According to another source nuclear power plants in the European USSR are to produce roughly one third of all electric energy by 1990. This report is consistent with the 110,000 MW goal if we assume a 6 percent annual growth for total electric energy production capacities and a regional distribution of 2 : 1 between European and non-European capacities in the USSR by 1990. See Anatoliy Aleksandrov: "Scientific-Technological Progress and Nuclear Energy," PROBLÈME DES FRIEDENS UND DES SOZIALISMUS, Prague 1979, No 6, p 749.
7. Total estimated costs amount to 1.5 billion transferable rubles. Poland will pay 0.4 billion, the CSSR 0.24 billion and Hungary 0.11 billion transferable rubles. See RUDE PRAVO, 30 March 1979.
8. See NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 30 June/1 July 1979.
9. From 1990 such nuclear heating plants may be built also in Poland and Czechoslovakia. See Andrzej Szozda, "Development of Electric Energy in the People's Republic of Poland 1950-2000," ENERGIE TECHNIK No 5/1979, p 163, and RUDE PRAVO, 21 December 1978.
10. Concerning the safety problems involved it is noted that these power plants are so safe that they do not represent any danger to the public. See Anatoliy Aleksandrov, "Outlook for Energy," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21/22 April 1979.
11. "In 1990 the construction of such thermal plants will make sense for several hundred localities in the USSR, because it will facilitate the saving of a large quantity of oil, corresponding to about a third of the country's current oil production." See Anatoliy Aleksandrov (note 6), p 750.

12. See NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 17 August 1978 and 19 December 1978.
13. A corresponding agreement on the specialization of the production of nuclear power plant equipment has been enacted by the 33rd CMEA Council Meeting (1979). See DIE WIRTSCHAFT No 7/1979.
14. In addition the following specialization is envisaged: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria takes on the production of systems for biological protection as well as of fixtures, and the Hungarian People's Republic that of mechanisms for reactor operation as well as of equipment for specialized water purification. The People's Republic of Poland will produce condensers and generators." See DDR-AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT No 48, 29 November 1978, and AUSSENHANDEL DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI, No 5/1979, pp 14 f.
15. See also "Trends of Electricity Supply in Eastern Europe--Expansion of Nuclear Power Plants in CMEA," edited by Jochem Bethkenhagen, DIW-WOCHENBERICHT No 51-52/1975.
16. Currently the following completion dates are planned: Poland 1983/1984, Hungary 1980/1981, Romania after 1985. See TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 June 1979; UNGARISCHER AUSSENHANDEL No 2/1976, p 17; NEUER WEG, 13 July 1979.
17. DDR-AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT, 23 July 1975.
18. See also PRAVDA, 11 May 1978 and IZVESTIYA, 10 July 1979, indicating difficulties in the completion of the fast breeder reactor at Beloyarsk.
19. See RUDE PRAVO, 21 December 1978.
20. See Anatoliy Aleksandrov (as note 6), p 746. Aleksandrov here claims: "The United States, for instance, chose the wrong approach in the development of breeder reactors, by which plutonium doubles within 15-20 years. It is impossible to build up nuclear energy to develop in the long term and supply itself with fuel, given such a rate of production of new fuel."
21. "If even the slightest danger to the public had been in evidence, not a single nuclear power plant would have been constructed either in our country nor in other socialist countries, however desirable it might have been from the economic aspect." Andranik Petrosyants, chairman, State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy, "SOWJETUNION HEUTE No 1-2/1977, pp 16 ff.
22. Anatoliy Aleksandrov (as note 10). At the same time these problems are described as engineering problems amenable to reliable resolution.

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## BOOK ON INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS, PROSPECTS REVIEWED

Tirana PROBLEME EKONOMIKE in Albanian No 2, Apr-Jun 79 pp 129-136

[Review of Hasan Banja's and Veniamin Toci's book "Arritje e Perspektiva te Industrise ne R P S te Shqiperise" ["Industrial Achievements and Prospects in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"] by Iljaz Fishta, published by the 8 November printing house, Tirana, 1978]

[Text] The policy pursued by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the socialist industrialization of the country and the results achieved in the years of the people's government convincingly speak about the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist line, the creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist teachings in the building of socialism and the selfless work of the working class and other working masses. As a result of this correct policy, Albania has been industrialized at rapid rates; it has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial country and is continually progressing toward its conversion into an industrial-agricultural country.

The book "Arritje dhe Perspektiva te Industrise ne RPS te Shqiperise" ["Industrial Achievements and Prospects in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"], written by Prof Hasan Banja and senior scientific collaborator Veniamin Toci, broadly deals with the process of the socialist industrialization of Albania from the beginning up to present days. It refers to the policy pursued by the Albanian Workers Party and the victories achieved by the Albanian people in this field. The Socialist industrialization in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is treated in large proportions in this book for the first time in our economic literature.

The authors have done a serious work in handling the process of the socialist industrialization in Albania from the positions of Marxist-Leninist theory of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. The book speaks about the correctness of the line pursued by the Albanian Workers Party in the building of socialism and, particularly, of the socialist industrialization of the country. The authors affirm that the Albanian Workers Party has acted in accordance with the general Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist industrialization, implementing them according to

the concrete conditions of Albania. They stress that the policy of socialist industrialization has been executed in the bitter class struggle against our enemies inside and outside the country, especially, in the struggle against the modern revisionists of all hues--the Titoites, the Soviet social-imperialists and down to the Chinese revisionists. Stressing this true fact, the book is permeated by the great idea that the socialist industrialization of Albania has not been and is not a gift nor a "charity" from other people; on the contrary, it has been, is and will be the work of the Albanian people, headed by the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The book contains 10 chapters in addition to an introduction and a foreword.

In the introduction of the book, ("When We Open the Curtain of the Bitter Past"), the authors analyze the situation of industry before the liberation and present it in a correct manner. The authors prove with facts and conclusions that the landlord and bourgeois clique of Zog, which had come to power with the support of the domestic and foreign reactionaries in December 1924, executed an open-door policy, thus, putting in auction the wealth of the fatherland. The assault of foreign capital was particularly intensified immediately after Zogu's assumption of power when oil concessions were granted, especially, following the bank agreement and the SVEA [Societa per lo Sviluppo Economico Albania; Society for Economic Development in Albania] loan, concluded on 15 March 1925. As a result of this agreement and other agreements concluded later between fascist Italy and Zog's government (the agreements of June 1931, March 1936 and so forth), Italian capital step by step intruded the various economic branches of Albania, especially industry.

The penetration of foreign monopolistic capital, especially Italian monopolistic capital, had serious consequences for the Albanian economy and industry. Foreign capital gave the Albanian economy a unilateral character in general and limited the sphere of action of the national capital. Above all, the penetration of Italian capital was placed completely at the service of fascist Italy's policy of occupation of Albania.

The authors stress that under the conditions of occupation, a real rush of Italian capital began in the Albanian economy, which was planned and savagely exploited.

In Chapter 1, the authors analyze the socialist nationalization of industry. They begin this chapter more correctly by pointing out that as a result of the victory of the People's Revolution, Albania was put onto the road to the building of the socialist society. Here it is indicated that one of the first revolutionary measures of the people's government, following the liberation, was the expropriation of the foreign bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie and the creation of the socialist sector in industry and in other branches of the economy. So, the authors stress, once and forever

an end was put to the economic exploitation of Albania by foreign capital-- a fact that was also reflected in the constitution of our socialist state.

Based on party documents and on Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, the authors show that after the implementation of the first revolutionary changes, the party led the people on the road to further socialist development. Industrialization, as the authors correctly outline, became the work front to remove the country from its great backwardness and give to production a modern base, worthy of socialism.

The authors devote a special chapter to the need for and characteristics of socialist industrialization in Albania. After stressing that industrialization is one of the main requirements for the building of socialism, the authors correctly and in a documented way present the factors that make socialist industrialization a necessity, such as: the need to provide the political power of the working class with the material-technical base for great socialist production, the need to continuously reinforce the positions of the working class, as the backbone of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the need to equip economic branches with modern technology to comprehensively promote the development of agriculture, and the need to develop the technique and technology of production and so forth.

In this chapter a special place is dedicated to the policy of industrialization carried out by the Albanian Workers Party during the entire process of the building of socialism in Albania. The authors have correctly generalized the characteristics of this policy. They point out that party policy has seen the simultaneous and harmonious development of industry and agriculture as its main characteristics, considering industry as the leading branch of the economy and agriculture as the basic branch; that the party has pursued the course of giving priority to the development of the heavy industry, which is the heart of industry; that our industry has been developed at a rapid rate; that the development of industry has been carried out in such a manner as to have expanded the execution of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance step by step; and that, by giving priority to heavy industry, light industry has also been developed at the same time and so forth. The authors stress that this policy has provided the complex development of industry, insured the territorial distribution of industry and has better united, from the political and economic point of view, the working class with cooperative peasantry, as well as industry with agriculture, and has led to the rapid development of the country on the road to socialism.

The resources from the accumulation of socialist industrialization are treated in Chapter 4. The authors, generalizing the historic experience of our socialist construction, prove that the socialist state cannot use methods already used by capitalist states and that socialist industrialization is based on its own resources, the resources of socialist accumulation. Life has proven that internal resources of accumulation, creative work, energies and talents of the broad working masses have been and remain

the decisive factor for the country's socialist industrialization. Our party, Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, has defended and is defending the point of view that self-reliance is not a temporary and situational policy; on the contrary, it is an objective necessity for every country, big or small, advanced or backward country, and a principle that can be executed both in liberation wars and the proletarian revolution and in the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

The process of the formation of the resources of accumulation, its dynamics and structure in the years of the building of socialism in Albania and the use of accumulation for the needs of economic development on the road to the complete construction of the socialist society--all are correctly analyzed in the book. Analyzing this problem, the authors correctly present the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the party in the field of investments and outline that this policy has provided the direction of funds, first of all, for the development of material production, in which investments for industry come first. This policy of accumulation, it is said in the book, has provided the high rates of development in the economy, especially, in industry.

In Chapter 5 of the book, the authors examine the transformation of Albania from an agrarian and backward country into an industrial-agrarian country. The authors note that Albania began the road to industrialization from a very insignificant base, when even those few factories and primitive workshops that existed or those petroleum and mining resources that were exploited by foreigners had been destroyed by the fascist invaders and their lackeys. The struggle of the Albanian people, led by the party, for the restoration of industry, overcoming difficulties and obstacles, and for starting the course of the socialist industrialization of the country are correctly handled in this chapter.

It is explained in the book that the process of industrialization was carried out in the struggle against domestic and foreign enemies from the beginning. The book stresses the principled struggle of our party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, for smashing the interference of the Yugoslav revisionists in our country, especially, in the economy--an interference whose aim was to possess the key positions of the economy, therefore, also of industry, and whose objective was to transform Albania into a Yugoslav colony.

Then the book analyzes the process of socialist industrialization after the smashing of Yugoslav interference, and the fight and efforts of our people, headed by the party, to create and develop industry and other branches of the socialist economy. It is correctly stressed that this objective was achieved because of the consistent policy with regard to the comprehensive development of industry and because of the rapid rates and proportions taken by the development of this important branch for the national economy. Pursuing the chronology of industrialization and of the analyzing of industry, the authors note that in the years 1951-1955 we built 51 projects, such as the Stalin textile mill complex in Tirana, the



sugar mill complex in Maliq, the V. I. Lenin hydroelectric power station, the Nako Spiro timber mill complex in Elbasan and so forth.

The level and indexes achieved in the developing process of industry and of the economy as a whole made it possible to fulfill the tasks of the First Five-Year Plan in general and to transform Albania at the end of this five-year plan from an agrarian-backward country into an agrarian-industrial country.

The authors continue their analysis of the process of industrialization by presenting and documenting the industrial development in the years of the Second Five-Year Plan--1956-1960--during which 250 economic and socio-cultural projects were built. The closing of the Second Five-Year Plan coincides with the conclusion of an important stage of our socialist construction--the stage of the building of the economic base of socialism in our country. The authors rightly provide some indicators showing the level achieved and make some general estimations of the most essential results attained, especially, in industry. In 1960, compared to 1938, production of the petroleum industry increased 22 times, of the coal industry 20 times and as follows: the chromium industry 42 times, electric energy industry 24 times, machine industry 21 times, construction material industry 30 times, glass-ceramics industry 34 times, timber and paper 65 times and so forth.

After it had successfully built the economic base of socialism, Albania entered in the new historical stage--the stage of the complete building of the socialist society. The socialist industrialization of the country was an important factor for the building of the economic base of socialism, as it is also for the construction of the material-technical base of socialism on the road to the complete building of socialism.

A particular place in the book is dedicated to the development of industry in the 1961-1970 decade. The authors document the decisive struggle waged by the party and, under its leadership, by all our working people for overcoming the consequences of the hostile activity of the Khrushchevite revisionists and of their followers and for confronting their savage pressures, threats and blockade, purposely carried out to force us to bend to our knees and to remove us from the road of the revolution and of socialism. They used every means at their disposal to achieve their devilish, anti-Albanian and anti-Marxist aims. However, like their Titoite predecessors, they completely failed and will also completely fail in the future before the revolutionary vigilance and determination of our people, led by the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head. Our people, the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, with unshakable confidence in the party's leadership, increased their mobilization and powerfully relied on their own forces, always driving forward the building of socialism and Albania's industrialization even under the conditions of the imperialist and revisionist encirclement and of their economic blockade.

The correct policy of the Albanian Workers Party and the heroic work of the working class and of other working masses made it possible for the industrialization of the country not only not to remain behind, but also to be advanced at rapid rates even under the conditions of the serious twofold hostile blockade. The authors prove that during this decade the development of industry, especially, heavy industry, which played and still plays an important role in the general reinforcement of the economy and of the defensive capacities of the country, passed into a new stage. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan alone (1966-1970), based on the directives of the Fifth Party Congress, plans were made to build 57 major mines and plants and to begin the work for the building of many others, which had to be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

At the end of 1970, overall industrial production, compared to 1938, was 64 times greater (of this, production of means of production was 71 times greater and that of the means of consumption 55 times greater). Such results were achieved in all industrial branches, for example, in the petroleum industry, coal industry, chromium industry and chemical industry and so forth.

The qualitative spurts of the industrial development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the 1970's and prospects for this development are broadly elaborated and scientifically documented in Chapter 7 of this book. This, the longest chapter in the book, shows, in quite an attractive manner, the development of industry in the Fifth Five-Year Plan--1971-1975--and the industrial prospects for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1976-1980. These parts are of particular interest for the history of our socialist industrialization because they show us the qualitative spurts observed both in industrial development and in its prospects.

The authors correctly handle the main characteristics of industrial development in the seventies. We see these characteristics both in the development of industry in relation to the development of other branches of the economy and in the improvement of the industrial structure itself. The authors analyze the rapid rates and proportions of industrial development in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 1971-1975, in the conditions when the base of the national industry had been greatly expanded in comparison with the past. The statistical data that illustrate the above-mentioned phenomenon in the best way possible are used with correct criteria in the book. Thus, if in 1950 industrial production was 23.3 percent of the gross social production, in 1960 it was 47.8 percent and in 1975 it reached 57 percent. This was achieved because the party pursued the course of socialist industrialization with continuity and determination and, within this framework, the course of giving priority to the development of industry for the production of means of production. The book refers to the projects and to some of their major characteristics, that is, the projects which were built or which entered in the decisive stage of their construction in the years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, such as the Elbasan metallurgical plant, the Fierze hydroelectric power station, the deep petroleum processing plant in

Ballsh, the ferrochromium plant and other projects. Enlightening this qualitative leap in the development of our industry and the rapid rates of this development, the authors, on the basis of comparisons, produce figures and data that prove that the rates of industrial development in Albania have been quicker than the development rates of industry in various capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries of Europe. The rapid rates of development of industry and of the economy in general, just as it is described in the book, are one of the traits of superiority of socialism over capitalism, as a socioeconomic system.

Continuing their analysis, the authors examine the other prospects of development opened to industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1976-1980, and later. Based on the directives of the Seventh Party Congress, the authors document that in the Sixth Five-Year Plan industry will be developed in breadth and in depth, the structure of industrial production will be further improved, new industrial branches will be created and powerful industrial projects with high technical and technological levels will be put in operation, and the economic and producing relations between industry and agriculture, the city and villages and the working class and cooperative peasantry will be broadened and strengthened.

Among the main characteristics of development of industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, as elaborated in the book, there are: the priority development of the heavy extraction and processing industry and, within this framework, the development of the mineral industry; the rapid development of the fuel and electric industries on the basis of the exploitation of energy resources of the country--of petroleum, gas and coal and, especially, hydroelectric resources; the consolidation of the steps that have been made and the making of new steps for the development of heavy industry for processing of mineral ores, such as ferrous metallurgy (with the complex of plants for the production of cast iron and steel, coke, sheet iron, nickel, cobalt and so forth); and the further development of petroleum chemistry and so forth.

Dealing with the development of industry in the years 1960's and 1970's, the authors stress that this development was carried out in the bitter class struggle against domestic plotting and sabotaging enemies and against foreign imperialist-revisionist enemies, whom the Chinese revisionists have also joined. The book points out that the Albanian Workers Party and our people also did not bend to the blackmail, pressures and acts of sabotage by Chinese social-imperialism; on the contrary, they determinedly marched and are marching on the road of socialist industrialization, on the road to the complete building of socialist society.

The authors make a correct analysis of the geographic distribution of industry and of its development in harmony with agriculture and other branches of the economy. Handling these problems, they prove that socialist society creates all the conditions for the correct and rational distribution of producing forces from the geographical point of view and for the presence



of industry and of the working class in all the country. Through data and convincing reasoning, the authors prove that the correct policy pursued by the Albanian Workers Party made it possible for industry to be developed everywhere and in every district of the country in accordance with the concrete conditions, needs, and possibilities. Emphasizing this positive tendency of industrial development, the authors utilize the occasion to expose, with concrete data and facts, the irregular phenomenon of the geographical distribution of production forces in general and of industry in particular which is taking place and is expanding uninterruptedly in the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries. The book provides data and assertions that outline this phenomenon in certain capitalist countries, for example, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, Italy and so forth.

Of interest is the analysis which the authors make of the link between industrial development, on the one hand, and the development of other branches of the economy (especially of agriculture), on the other hand. The party's conclusion that socialist industrialization has been and continues to be the very important factor for the development of all the economy and, especially, for the intensive development of agriculture, in accordance with the principle of relying on one's own forces, is stressed in the book. Being the leading branch of the economy, industry has always been developed and is being developed in harmony with agriculture and other branches of the economy.

The industrialization of the country, as the main material factor for increasing and developing the working class, is treated in a special chapter. The authors give arguments and provide statistical data which prove that industrial development is accompanied by the increase of the working class not only from the numerical point of view, but also from the qualitative point of view, from the point of view of its ideopolitical, educational and technical-vocational training.

The last chapter deals with the role of industry in increasing the welfare of the working masses in cities and villages in an uninterrupted manner. The authors document the policy executed and being executed by the Albanian Workers Party in connection with the improvement of the people's welfare and with the revolutionary concept of welfare, as general welfare--as welfare not only for a few, but for everyone, and not only for the present days but also for the future, as welfare that guarantees the narrowing of differences in the level of revenues between the working class and cooperative peasantry and between the groups of the population, on the basis of the present and future development of the economy and on the basis of the conditions and opportunities of our socialist society at any given period.

The book discloses that social product, national revenues and consumption funds have increased more rapidly than the increase of the population. This correct party policy has made it possible to achieve an uninterrupted improvement of the welfare of the working masses in cities and villages,

correctly manipulating and coordinating the systematical reduction of prices with the raise of the nominal wage and the increase of participation in work.

The book "Achievements and Prospects in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania" by Prof Hasan Banja and senior scientific collaborator Veniamin Toci is a book of scientific value, with economic and political arguments and generalizations and with clear, understandable and synthesized statistical data of the phenomena. Above all, it is a work packed with the theses, evaluations and conclusions of our party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The Marxist-Leninist line of the Albanian Workers Party for the socialist industrialization of the country is documented in this book in a convincing manner. The authors have managed to present us, in beautiful language and style, not only the magnificent achievements and prospects of industry in Albania, but also our historical revolutionary experience with regard to such an essential matter for the building of socialism and for the uninterrupted development of production forces as is socialist industrialization based on the principle of relying on one's own forces.

Because of the theme it treats, the variety of matters and the attractive manner of explaining them, the book has a wide range of use. It serves large numbers of readers, simple readers, qualified readers and scholars in the field of the economy and history.

In conclusion, it is worth pointing out that the publication of the book is a remarkable event in the chronicle of economic publications in 1978. With this book, the authors also make a contribution to the handling of problems concerning the history of socialist industrialization in Albania, and the history of the struggle waged and being waged by our people, under the party leadership headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, so as to transform Albania from an essentially backward country into an agricultural-industrial country continually progressing toward its conversion into an industrial-agricultural country.

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MINISTER DWELLS ON DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGY

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 14

[Article by Prof Engr Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources: "A Rapid Ascent"]

[Text] The ascending 35 years of socialist development in our economy have turned Bulgarian metallurgy into one of the basic industrial sectors which to a significant degree determines the rapid advance of our national economy.

Broad and Dynamic Development

The broad development of our metallurgy and its establishing as a basic sector were carried out after the April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956. It was after this that the decision was made rapidly to expand the mining of ore and inert mineral raw materials, to organize the production of ferrous metals and to develop nonferrous metallurgy.

The contribution of the First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has been exceptionally large in the rapid rise of our metallurgy and in guaranteeing a mineral raw material base which was large for the scope of our country. Under his foresighted leadership, decisions were made to accelerate the construction of the major combines such as the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine in Sofia, the Medet MOK [Mining-Concentration Combine] in Panagyurishte, the D. Blagoev KTSM [Nonferrous Metals Combine] near Plovdiv, the D. Ganev KOTSM [Nonferrous Metals Processing Combine] in Sofia and others by which our metallurgy was turned into modern full-cycle industrial production.

In response to the concern of the party and in carrying out the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the development of the sector, during the last 35 years, the miners and metallurgical workers in our nation have achieved remarkable successes. In comparison with 1939, the volume of the total industrial product has risen by hundreds of times. For ferrous metallurgy alone the increase in 1978 in comparison with 1939 reached 903-fold! During the same year the metallurgical combines in Pernik and Kremikovtsi produced

on a per capita basis 394.5 kg of rolled ferrous metals and 280 kg of steel, and for the output of lead and zinc even during the 1960's Bulgarian non-ferrous metallurgy held one of the leading places in the world. Along with this, the product assortment has been significantly enriched. Presently the metallurgical units in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy produce over 11,000 various shaped metal products from over 200 grades of steel, non-ferrous metals and alloys. Our nation is mastering the production of such products as plastic coated sheet iron and zinc sheet, various grades of structural steels, large diameter pipe for large pipelines, and much else.

In our metallurgical plants, modern advanced production methods have been introduced and some of them are above the world level. The method of protective coverings of graphite electrodes is being successfully employed. In the area of nonferrous metallurgy there are installations such as the continuous fuming of lead slags in using fluid reduction units, for reversible copper electrolysis with increased current density, and for reversible zinc electrolysis. Excellent results have been obtained by the method of copper refining with arsenic and antimony in the converter process, as well as a device for the continuous production of fluid products from the furnace units and other processes organized on the basis of Bulgarian inventions which have made famous the name of Bulgarian metallurgists throughout the world.

Our nonferrous metallurgy, in addition to the basic nonferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc, bismuth and cadmium, various grades of lead for the battery industry, solders and compositions for machine building, various types of zinc, copper and aluminum-based alloys, produces a significant quantity of chemical end products. The volume of chemical products in 1978, for example, was nearly 6 percent of the value of the total product of non-ferrous metallurgy. These include such types of production as: sulfuric acid, industrial and pure zinc sulfate (with qualities better than those offered on the world market), enamel, red lead, zinc white, active zinc powder, and so forth.

There have been significant quantitative and qualitative changes in the mining of the ore and inert mineral raw materials and in the prospecting for minerals.

For example, in ore mining, predominantly the open-pit method of working the deposit has been developed, and these deposits presently produce over 70 percent of the total output of raw materials. The open pit mines are equipped with modern steamshovels, heavy dump trucks and drills which make it possible to carry out the mining jobs with high technical and economic indicators. Self-propelled equipment more and more has been introduced in the underground mines. The use of modern drilling machines and rigs has been broadened, and by them the productivity of a cutter is increased by several-fold.

Automated control systems are being ever more widely used in mining, concentrating and metallurgical practices both in the individual processes as well as for the entire production systems. For example we should point out the automated control system for motor transport at the Medet open pit mine, a modernized version of which is being readied for the Elatsite mine. An automatic control system for the concentrate production process is to be introduced at the concentrating mill under construction at the Elatsite MOK, and so forth. Electronic computers are winning great popularity in the geological studying of the underground wealth. The use of computers has made it possible to significantly increase the productivity and efficiency of geological prospecting. In comparison with 1960, the productivity of one person of the industrial-production personnel in the sector has increased by nearly 4-fold, while profitability has almost doubled.

#### The Motto of the Five-Year Plan in Concrete Deeds!

In assessing the distance we have come, we must not forget that the creation and the development of the metallurgical base in our nation have been directly tied to the strengthening and development of the integration processes between the socialist countries, to the expansion and deepening of fraternal ties with the USSR, and the close interaction with Soviet metallurgical workers, miners and geological prospectors. Without this cooperation it would have been impossible to build the Lenin and Kremikovtzi metallurgical combines, the Gorubso and Medet mining and concentrating combines, and Bulgarian metallurgy in general would not have existed.

The successes won are a joy. The achieved results are respectable. However the large modern metallurgical industry which has been built also poses problems. Their prompt solution will further raise the level of this vitally important sector for the nation.

The basic task at the present stage in the development of the national economy has been posed by the 11th BCP Congress. The struggle for high efficiency and high quality has been turned into the motto of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The National Party Conference has disclosed the specific ways for carrying it out. At present, a year after the conference, the designated ways can be seen in even sharper relief. Their permanent significance is felt. The party decisions have also helped to shape the main task for the further development of the sector, namely: The complete satisfying of the nation in terms of metals and metal products, on a basis of raising production efficiency and product quality, and deepening the process of converting to full self-support for all production activities.

To carry out this task the ministry has worked out a program which is already in effect. It requires that the development of the mineral raw material base be carried out in accord with the growing metallurgical production capacity. Geological prospecting is to be significantly expanded in order to provide a continuous lead for mining work. New large combines will be built such as the Elatsite MOK, the Asarel MOK, and the Osogovo MOK,



and the new metallurgical combine near Burgas characterized by a complete metallurgical cycle. The Aluminum Processing Combine in Shumen is to be put into operation. With the completion of this and other capacity, the growing needs of the nation for nonferrous and ferrous metals will be more fully satisfied.

#### In Accord With Technical Progress

Significant efforts are to be made to modernize and reconstruct the available fixed productive capital. In 1978, the fixed productive capital of metallurgy and the mineral resources comprised around 13 percent of the productive capital of all industry. The large volume of the capital precisely demands that exceptional attention be given to its modernization and reconstruction and to its fullest utilization. In addition it is essential to bear in mind that in terms of its structure, metallurgy is a sector which absorbs an exceptionally large amount of capital investments and labor. These investments are repaid over an extended time. For this reason the modernizing of completed capacity, its expansion and reconstruction must be carried out in accord with the most modern achievements of technical progress in metallurgy.

In addition the created capacity is largely comprised of complicated production lines and units which in order to operate fully require excellent maintenance, prompt upkeep and repairs, and all of this involves greater skills of the workers and the full utilization of live labor. In order to improve the maintenance and repair activities on the machines, concentration and specialization will be carried out, and special capacity will be created for the repair and production of spare parts and interchangeable equipment.

Substantial reserves for increasing production efficiency are also to be found in the full and integrated use of the ores, semifinished products and production wastes. In this area specific measures have been worked out to improve metal extraction, and to increase the number of utilized useful components from the ores. For example, by the end of 1982 another six elements will be extracted from the nonferrous metals ores, and by this the number of extracted useful components will be 18 out of the 18 possible ones. In order to achieve the complete use of all the production products, there will be a gradual conversion to the introduction of waste-free production methods, and to the full use of all the slags and cakes from metallurgical production. For example, even this year in the area of nonferrous metallurgy an installation will be put into operation for utilizing the gases which are poor in sulfur dioxide and the waste products in producing black copper at the G. Damyanov Metallurgical Combine in Srednogorie. A new shop for the concentrating of waste copper slags is in the process of development and this will be used for extracting the useful components contained in them, with the waste products being sent to the cement industry.

The problems of increasing production efficiency are directly related also to product quality. An increase in the share of articles having high quality and high consumer value is a primary concern for all the leaders and specialists in the sector. Individual enterprises have worked out special comprehensive programs for improving product quality. Measures are being carried out to increase the share of quality steels. Capacity for the production of low-tonnage rolled products, for products with special properties and so forth is being set up.

A characteristic trait of development is, however, the limited natural and energy resources which our nation possesses. This requires that an irreconcilable struggle be waged for the saving of raw products, materials and energy. Metallurgy must not only limit these expenditures for producing a unit of product, but also provide high quality and high consumer value for its products, as well as a further savings of metals in the other national economic sectors.

The elaborated program is great and difficult to carry out, but it is also feasible. For carrying it out in concrete actions it is essential to mobilize the forces of the miners, the concentration workers, geological prospectors, the metallurgical workers and the scientific potential. Metallurgy is a raw material sector. The end effect from its activities is realized in the sectors which consume the ferrous and nonferrous metals. For this reason in the process of rebuilding the metallurgical base of the nation, there must be help from the personnel in construction, machine building, the chemical industry and others, as this will make it possible to reduce the time required to raise the level of the sector.

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CONSEQUENCES OF EROSION CAUSED BY WIND

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 25 Jul 79 p 12

[Article by Engr Tsvetko Tsvetkov, chief specialist at the National Agro-industrial System: "The Consequences of Wind Soil Erosion"]

[Text] We must not be excessively infatuated by our victories over nature. For each such victory nature takes its revenge on us. Each of these victories truly leads initially to those consequences on which we were counting, but the secondary and tertiary consequences are quite different and unintentional, and this often destroys the significance of the first.

Friedrich Engels

In organizing the agroindustrial complexes [APK] in our nation the areas planted under agricultural crops were consolidated in order to provide scope for mechanizing the production processes. This involved the destruction of much wooden vegetation and the denuding of the terrain. Individual groups of trees, small forests and old orchards and so forth were rooted up, and this seriously disrupted the ecological equilibrium. The forest steppe hilly Danubian Plain was turned almost into a steppe. The conditions were created for the wind to ravage the fields without obstruction. And soil erosion appears when the wind speed is above 10-15 meters per second, when the soils are unstructured, the soil moisture is below 20 percent and the ground is not protected by vegetation. Under these conditions the wind carries off the soil particles from the uppermost soil layer (the humus horizon) to a varying depth, and dust clouds are formed and these settle on various obstacles encountered along their path, or are carried extremely long distances.

Wind erosion has appeared in many countries. The black storms are well known in the region of the Caspian Sea in the USSR. According to the data of Academician Barayev in 1934, in the United States wind erosion of the soil carried off around 300 million tons of humus and destroyed over 20 million decares of crops.

In our country wind erosion is not a permanent phenomenon, but is encountered in various areas of the nation and with a varying degree of severity. Such phenomena were known in 1917, 1929, 1959, 1962, 1975, 1976 and 1977. As can be seen, in recent years wind erosion has become more frequent and has encompassed the entire Danubian Plain, Burgas, Yambol and Sliven okrugs, and a portion of the Podbalkanska Valley. Soil was carried off to a depth of 2-6 cm on thousands of decares. On these areas the soil surface was as hard as rock and swept smooth by the wind. And the dusty mass which was carried off buried other plantings, roads, canals and vegetable gardens. The rains swept this fertile soil layer into the rivers and the sea, carrying with it the fertilizers which had been applied for the feeding and fertilizing of the plants and the chemicals for combating pests and weeds. The damage caused was inestimable.

The greater frequency of this phenomenon in our nation is not accidental. It has been caused by a series of organizational and agrotechnical measures involved with the reorganization of our socialist agriculture on an industrial basis. The tilling of the soil carried out by machines at a greater depth as well as the repeated tillings have been the cause for the breaking up and destructuring of the uppermost soil layer. This has led to the breaking of the cohesion between the soil particles and has created conditions for their easy separation from the ground and their picking up in the air even with the lowest boundary values of wind speed, and for the appearing of wind erosion.

The wind erosion conditions are created during the spring months of March, April and May, when large areas are sown with uniform crops, and are left uncovered by vegetation for a time when the strong winds blow. The soil moisture is low and contributes to the appearance of this mass and harmful phenomenon.

No complete research has been carried out on the damage which wind erosion causes to our soil, but individual cases have been recorded in recent years by K. Turneshkov, leader of beet production in the area of Lom. From the data it can be seen that in 1964, for example, 150 decares of sugar beet were destroyed on the lands of the village of Dolno Tserovene, in 1967, 800 decares in the village of Dulgodeltsi, and 150 decares in the village of Izvor, and in April 1972, 600 decares in the village of Rasovo and 1,000 decares in the village of Yakomovo. For example, in 1975, on 30 and 31 March and on 8 April, the wind velocity reached 10-16 meters per second. Initially the soil moisture was 20-22 percent, but as a consequence of the desiccation by the wind declined to 15-18 percent, and this facilitated the carrying off of the soil particles in the upper, fertile soil layer. Wind erosion has been of an elemental nature: the clouds with dust particles caused the skies to darken and the losses caused were enormous, particularly in Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Mikhaylovgrad, Vratsa and Ruse okrugs. In these okrugs around 1.5 million decares of crops were lost and of this amount 473,000 decares were replanted.

In the piedmont and hilly areas of Lovech, Gabrovo, Turgovishte, Shumen, Razgrad and Varna okrugs, 360,000 decare were hit, of which 86,000 decare were resown. Around 7 million leva were spent just for their resowing. If one adds the fact that the normal planned yields were not obtained from these fields, one can clearly see what an enormous menace the wind-caused erosion represents for our agriculture. At the Lom PAK [Industrial-Agrarian Complex], 1,500-1,800 kg of beets were obtained per decare on the replanted sugar beet areas, and on those that were not replanted, 4,000 kg per decare. From the replanted fields as a whole for the nation, over 600,000 tons of beets were lost, and this represents a valuable raw material for the sugar industry. Along with this damage was also caused to tens of thousands of decare of orchards and vineyards where the flowers, buds and fruits were damaged (by the dust). In addition to this damage was caused by the silting up of irrigation canals, roadside ditches, hothouses and so forth.

In 1975, from wind erosion of the humus horizon, soil was carried off which equaled 30-50 tons per decare. In Northern Bulgaria alone, over 20 million tons of soil were lost from the humus horizon, and this inevitably would lead to a reduction in the natural fertility of the soil.

The soil-climatic conditions which exist in Bulgaria and the organization which has been created for agricultural production require the creation of a well-ordered organization and the waging of a constant and unceasing struggle against soil wind erosion. Up to now little has been done in this regard in Bulgaria.

From the observations and experiments which have been carried out during this period it has been established that in draught years from the fields protected by shelter belts, for example, a 21-percent higher wheat yield is obtained. The general results of a 15-year period indicate that the wheat yields have increased by 6.4 percent and the corn yields by 7.6 percent.

It must be emphasized that the disaster (wind erosion) which developed in 1975 did not cause harm to the agriculture of Dobrudzha. And this was largely due to the shelter belt system which had been organized and already developed in this area. These data, although meager, show the economic effect of protecting the soil by tree vegetation and the shelter belts in Dobrudzha.

At the present stage of the development in our agriculture, a struggle must be waged against wind erosion by introducing a range of measures.

In the first place in the Danubian Plain it is essential to reforest the uncultivated lands which are not used for the needs of agriculture. Trees must be planted along all roads and canals. In the outskirts and streets of population points, it is also possible to plant fruit and forest species from which there will be an economic gain and the environment will be freshened. Along this they will be an obstacle for the winds. It is advisable and imperative to create an entire system of shelter belts in the

fields in accord with the direction of the winds in the area. These belts must be of suitable design, they must take up the least cultivated land, and include the most valuable free species for the national economy.

It is particularly important that the soil be covered by vegetation in the second half of March and in April and May. For this purpose special crop rotations must be introduced, the crops must be alternated in strips on fields where wind erosion appears most often, and at certain distances obstacles of vegetation must be created for lessening the strength of the wind.

By subsoil cultivation of the stubble, the stems of the plants and their roots will also protect the land from winnowing. The cultivations must be reduced to a minimum in the aim of reducing the pulverizing of the soil, and on the other, periodic deep plowing must be carried out along with the application of organic fertilizers and the use of various other methods for restoring soil structure.

The introduction of rotations in which crops with a solid surface predominate is also one of the ways of protecting the soil against winnowing. This ensures that the soil is covered by thick vegetation for a larger part of the year.

In the study of the nature and manifestation of wind erosion in 1975, the scientific workers of the N. Pushkarov Institute for Pedology and the Programming of Yields established that even solitary trees and obstacles along the path of the wind provide effective protection for the soil. In the village of Rasovo, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, plum plantings set out in two rows with a height of 4-5 meters provided protection against the winnowing of an alfalfa planting which was 300 meters from them. Beyond this distance (300 meters) the wind stripped the plants and beyond 500 meters the plants were blown away along with the soil. In the village of Brenitsa in Vratsa Okrug, two rows of poplars along an irrigation canal also protected the sugar beet plantings to a distance of 300 meters.

Science and the practical experience acquired in the USSR and Bulgaria, although very meager up to now, have indicated that the land can be protected from the effect of the winds and that the capital investments provided for this purpose (in estimating also the lands occupied by the shelter belts) are effective. For this purpose the Decision No 21 of 1975 of the State Council approved the "Basic Provisions for Improving the Work of Combating Erosion in Bulgaria." This decision stated: "For protecting the land against wind erosion, a system of shelter belts, forested areas in the plains, the reforestation of ravines and so forth is to be planned."

During the present year work will be completed on drawing up a long-range national program for erosion abatement in our nation. This program provides organizational, agritechnical, hydrotechnical and forest meliorative measures for protecting the soil against wind erosion. This program is to be implemented by the year 2000. By this our lands will be reliably protected against the action of water and wind erosion.



## NUCLEAR ENGINEERING EFFORT SEEN AS BENEFICIAL FOR CSSR

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33, 15 Aug 79 pp 12, 13

[Article by Jan Stejskal: "The Efficiency of the National Economy and External Economic Relations"]

[Text] One of the characteristic manifestations of the present development of productive strength is acceleration of the development of its internationalization. International economic cooperation creates favorable prerequisites for quantitative and qualitative, thus for effective, economic growth. The reproductive cycle contained only within the framework of the national economy is in present conditions uneconomical and above all unthinkable. Not even states with gigantic economic potential and rich natural resources can ensure multiplying their natural riches, rational employment of their resources without participation in the international division of labor, because the reproductive process in the framework of the national economy is continually more influenced by the external economic relations which are materialized in foreign trade.

## Determining Factor in Dynamic Economic Development

In the contemporary state of development of our national economy, it is not only a question of external economic relations providing us with essential raw materials, fuels and complementing in this the natural resources with which our national economy is not complexly endowed. Tenaciousness of purpose in joining Czechoslovakia to the systems of the international division of labor, especially to the socialist economic integration, is, at present and in the future, one of the basic conditions for further raising the efficiency of the national economy.

The economic policy of the party, laid out at the 15th CPCZ Congress, is oriented in this direction. In the report on the 12th plenum of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, it is emphasized that "in Czechoslovak conditions, the proportional development of the national



economy is inextricably welded with the balanced evolution of external relations. At the same time, the connection is mutual: on one side, balance in external relations can be reached only on the basis of effective development of the entire economy; on the other side, balanced evolution of external relations is one of the essential prerequisites for a general proportional economic development."

The fact that today nearly one-third of the national income produced by the CSSR is transferred by means of foreign trade and exchangeable-currency relations testifies to the significant proportions of the internal reproductive process in the sphere of economic relations in Czechoslovak conditions, and in the future, this share will increase further.

By its degree of development of productive strength and the extent of industrialization our national economy is one of the most developed countries of the world. A relatively weak intrinsic raw-material and energy basis with the significantly limited quantitative breadth of the domestic market, however, causes the development of the Czechoslovak economy to a continually greater degree to be conditioned by its broader connection to the international division of labor. The data on the growth of the share of the turnover of foreign trade in the creation of the collective product testifies to this. While the collective product grew 64 percent from 1970 to 1978, the turnover of foreign trade increased 143 percent in this period.

The degree of connection of the economy to this system with the possibility of sharing in the world development of productive strength, however, now increases the sensitivity of the national economy to external economic and extraeconomic phenomena. From this it follows that a confrontation between the level of the Czechoslovak economy and the world development of productive strengths with rigid conditions which hold good in international trade is occurring. Continuing growth of world prices for raw materials, fuels, energy and food, and increasing demands on quality and technical levels of products on world markets place on our economy continually higher requirements which inexorably dictate the necessity of the intensification of the national economy, the rapid application of the results of technical development in production, increasing export capability, and lowering import needs.

#### Guarantee of the Successful Construction of Socialism

The key position in our external economic relation is occupied by economic cooperation with the members countries of CEMA, primarily with the USSR, continually deeper connection of our economy to the system of socialist economic integration. Roughly two-thirds of our foreign trade is with the socialist states, one-third of this being with the USSR. This basic orientation as a component of the general line of the foreign policy of the CPCZ was and is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the goals of socialist construction, the determining factor in the dynamic development of our economy.

The significance of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the countries of the socialist community does not rest only in ensuring the decisive share of the raw materials and fuels required by us. Its framework is substantially broader, for it signifies the long-term and stable marketing of products in optimum and advantageous conditions; it makes it possible to create an acceptable structure for industrial production with the deepening of advantageous and effective specialization and cooperation on a long-term basis. Precisely in this are hidden even in the future the greatest potential possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of our national economy. Certain economic connections of the CEMA countries make it possible to a significant degree to calm down the negative influence of the crises in the capitalist economy, accompanied not only by rising prices on capitalist markets but also by discriminatory and protective measures of some states in foreign-trade relations against the socialist countries.

It is also comprehensible that contract prices, used in mutual trade among the socialist states, discourage the progression which has occurred in world prices. These are relayed, however, to the domestic economies of the member countries only gradually on the basis of the mechanism which makes it possible to acquire the needed time for adapting the national economy to the newly created conditions.

The integration process among the CEMA states on the basis of the Complex Program represents a shift to a higher stage in their cooperation. With the aid of common investment programs solving the needs of several countries, by deepening the specialization and cooperation making possible the lowering of one's own investments, the surmounting of many problems is approached. By means of coordination of the national economic plans of the individual countries, they gradually weld their economies to a level of effectiveness and endurance which could not be assured them by just the domestic market.

This area is precisely where the maturity of the economic potential of the socialist countries and the strength of our political, social, and economic system appears. The successes of the 30-year road of the CEMA, which were summed up at the recent 33rd session of the Council in Moscow, are the proof. The leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, the president of the federal government, Lubomir Strougal, in his presentation at this session rated highly the contribution of the planned cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and our share in the development activities of the CEMA. In this connection he stated: "Czechoslovakia belongs to the countries for whom a high degree of connection to the international division of labor is a continually more significant factor in the development of the national economy. And exactly in this connection we are conscious of how great the possibilities are that a broad and growing economy and scientific-technical potential of all of the socialist community give us today."

Specialization and cooperation in production, especially in the machine-tool industry, is becoming the basic carrier of the dynamism of the mutual trade and higher efficiency of the national development for the future. The deepening of the integration developments, joined with the fulfillment of the adopted program of long-term goals for the cooperation of the CEMA countries in key areas of economic life opens the way to effective specialization and cooperation on a multilateral basis, also in bilateral cooperation. The backbone of the intensification of production is the set of agreements, realized in harmony with the long-term program worked out for the specialization and cooperation in production, between the USSR and the CSSR to 1990.

Now it is a question of enterprisingly seeking on all levels of the system, in the enterprises and the middle links, and expeditiously realizing those suggestions that would bring bilateral contributions to increasing the technical level of products, increasing export capabilities, lowering dependence on imports from the capitalist states, and to forming an efficient structure of both economies. Because of this it is very important to join this work with the preparations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Our share will be significant especially for multilateral specialization and cooperation in the production of the system for atomic electric power plants, which signifies a great structural change in our industry and in the future will favorably influence the forming of its profile.

#### Using Materials and Raw Materials More Economically

Gaining control of the challenging conditions in external economic relations, ensuring their balanced development at the present time and in the further perspective is becoming an exceedingly actual and complex task. The process of adapting to a changing situation in the world economy has until now flowed more slowly than demanded by the needs of the high intensity of our connection to the international division of labor. The conclusion of the 11th and 12th plenums of the Central Committee of the CPCZ are oriented totally to solving this situation.

The fact is, for example, that the tempo of the growth of the formation of the collective product is continually more dependent on higher growth of imports. The above fact is connected not only with the limited nature of the domestic raw-material basis and the objective growth of the role of the international division of labor, but above all with the unfavorable development of the efficiency of the productive system.

The growth of material investments in comparison with the growth of output after 1972 was mostly higher and stopped only in 1978. For the first time in the years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan its level was lower than planned. This, with the rapid dynamism of economic development, is leading to a relatively high growth of imports, which is the result of an insufficient degree of use of our own raw-material basis and upvaluing of material sources in the reproductive system.

The development during the years 1976-1978 demonstrates that we have not been fully successful in more effective use of imported raw materials. Since it is so urgent to seek ways for rational consumption of imported raw materials and materials, to use them economically, to realize measures for changing and substitutions for imports by our own products, to remove so-called "opposite-directional" import and export. Certainly in such sectors as ferrous metallurgy, organic chemistry and textiles, imported materials take up the greater part of the total costs. The level of the processing of raw materials in these branches (but also, for example, in the wood-processing industry, energy, where raw materials of domestic origin predominate) has been until now relatively low.

In investment construction, especially as far as the import of machines is concerned, these requirements hold good still more clearly. Already in the stage of preparing the investment action, a decision as to what extent and with what economic efficiency and hard-currency demands the import of systems and techniques will be realized, how the new investment will contribute to the growth of exports or to the reduction of imports is made. The deciding criteria then must be the effective contribution to the national economy, to the improvement of the balance of payments, to the enrichment of the domestic market. Previous experience testifies to the inappropriate access of some investors, which then appears in the low use of imported techniques or rather in the late introduction of imported machines into production.

Lowering the raw-material, material, and energy requirements of the production process, which in conjunction with the operation of external economic relations influences the import requirements of the economy, expresses only one side of the productive process. Its technical maturity, technical rationality, and efficiency must be, however, verified by the reverse side of production--in the level and quality of the finished products. A natural requirement, whose urgency is manifested above all in a period of omnipresent relative shortages of raw materials and energy sources and the systematic growth of their prices on world markets, which follows from this, is increasing the size and technical level of the products of the processing industries. Inasmuch as it concerns external markets, it is a matter of such production which in quantity as well as technical level is commensurable with the parameters of foreign markets.

#### Increasing Export Ability

Reaching the necessary start of the rate of growth of exports over imports appears at present as the basic problem of external economic relations.

As regards the processing character of the Czechoslovak national economy which is founded on producing finished products on the basis of processing domestic and imported raw materials, materials, and energy, it is primarily a matter of a second way of effectively joining the international division of labor. This way lies in increasing the export ability of our economy,



in the growth of production of products produced at low costs, effectively convertible on foreign markets, with a high degree of enrichment of imported components. This is an active way which will make it possible to create sources to defray the cost of essential import needs of the Czechoslovak economy in a substantial and valuable manifestation.

This substantial side has in external relations an extraordinary significance and increases the importance of price factors. If in the course of a day a more rapid growth of export prices occurs than of import prices (we speak of an improving exchange relation), we gain also a part of the national income created abroad. Conversely, with the reverse direction, i.e., with a worsening exchange relation, part of the produced national income is irretrievably lost. As an exporter of substantial products, previous price trends have unfavorably affected our economy.

A more rapid growth of import than export prices has been recorded since 1973 in most developed industrial countries. In principle this was caused by an enormous growth of the prices of raw materials and energy and as a result of this also by a worsening of the exchange rate. The problem lies primarily in the quickness of adaptation of the national economies to these changing conditions of foreign commercial exchanges.

In most of the capitalist countries this adaptation was introduced by a gradual lowering of the rate of economic growth to stagnation, inflation, and crises phenomena. World inflation developments in the capitalist countries reached significant levels; to a great extent this was reflected in consumer prices and influenced even the development of world prices of products of the processing industry.

In the conditions of the Czechoslovak economy, it is truly an actual requirement that out of concern for the efficiency of foreign exchange export production attain technical-economic parameters which would make possible the improvement of relations between previous export and import prices to our benefit. A balanced level of export and import prices in relations with the nonsocialist countries is, therefore, besides the growth in size of export production, an important criterion for the systematic growth of efficiency of external economic relations in this area and a prerequisite for their positive operation for the further development of the national economy.

Inasmuch as foreign trade creates the material basis, external economic relations include a broader range of activities. An entire series of services belong here, above all transportation, the area of tourism, etc. The means acquired by giving these services can be used to defray the cost of necessary imports. In most states it is a question of additional income, but in some cases it can be a question of an extraordinarily outstanding share of these items in the total size of external relations. Also in this area in our country there are hidden capabilities for a greater contribution to the state of the balance of payments.



The joining of the economy to external economic relations must be understood in all the above-mentioned contexts. An unequivocal accent is placed simultaneously on efficiency, rationality, productive ability, and export performance of the production process together with lowering import requirements. From this also the need for further improvement of coordination of production and foreign trade, to improving supply-demand relations follows. Increasing the quality of the economic system is also gaining extraordinary significance, especially the efficiency of foreign exchange in the system of management on all levels. One of the prerequisites for increasing the efficiency of management work is comparing and drawing concrete conclusions from how the pertinent economic decisions contribute to the solving of actual tasks in external economic relations.

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## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### NEW SYSTEM OF PLAN FULFILLMENT CONTROL ANNOUNCED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Engineer Dr Vaclav Cap, ScC, Federal Bureau of Statistics: "Plan Fulfillment Control According to the New System"]

[Text] The basic requirement of the new system in the control of fulfillment of the plan, which has been implemented since the beginning of the current year, is to enforce the supreme exigencies of Czechoslovak economy in terms of efficiency and quality of labor, balancing the structure of production with economic needs, maximum economy of the management, and the application of the achievement of scientific-technological development. This means a deviation from the notation that all that is basically required to fulfill the plan is to meet the volume indicator of the gross production type. Naturally, this does not imply that such indicators will no longer be applied in statistics and planning, because thus far there exists no better indicator expressing certain economic phenomena and processes.

The new system in the evaluation of the plan includes, among other things, the provision that in order to fulfill the tasks of the plan, the organs managing its operations be able to adopt, if need be, remedial or auxiliary measures according to a selected number of indicators.

The fulfillment of the plan according to the new system is reviewed only on a cursory, i.e., monthly or quarterly, basis, or cumulatively, from the beginning of the year. Only after the end of the planned period a general review will take place within the framework of a comprehensive analysis.

#### Procedure in Cursory Evaluation

The results in the fulfillment of the plan for one month, one quarter, and for the whole year are discussed at conferences of leading workers on individual levels of the management.

The monthly review of the fulfillment of the plan takes place in enterprises, socialist organizations, organs on the middle level of management, and in central organs. The quarterly review of the state plan proceeds on every

level of management and is supplemented by an estimate for the fulfillment in the coming period. The review of the fulfillment of the plan and the analysis of the general development are made on all levels of management.

For cursory review of the fulfillment of the plan the superior level stipulated for individual economic organizations 7 selected indicators from the following system of indicators:

In industrial organizations:

a) Deliveries (by organizations of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, and Federal Ministry of General Engineering) for construction projects with budget outlays over Kcs 2 million, subject to regulations of the volume of unfinished construction projects by restricting the budget outlays for construction projects launched at the present time, deliveries for individual construction projects stipulated as mandatory tasks of the state plan, and for centrally rated constructions designated for mandatory completion in the year under review, namely, within the terms appointed for the transfer and introduction of the capacities into operation, and for the completion of that particular construction project, including procedural deadlines decisive for the transfer of selected capacities and their introduction into operation as stipulated by the governments [of the CSR and the SSR], or as the case may be as announced by the Federal Ministry for Technology and Investment Development and by the State Planning Commission;

b) Deliveries for market funds in retail prices;

c) Deliveries for export to socialist countries freight prepaid;

d) Deliveries for export to capitalist states freight prepaid.

One of the indicators ad a)-d) may be substituted by a more appropriate indicator of sales, if it better expresses the social tasks of a given organization, for instance, "other sales for consumption in production and operation."

e) The share of total costs in adjusted outputs;

f) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal costs;

g) Economic return;

h) Profitableness of the funds of production;

ch) Works and deliveries for construction projects designated as mandatory tasks and for centrally rated construction projects designated for completion in the year under review, including the deadline for the transfer of the capacities and their introduction into operation, deadlines for the completion

of construction projects, and procedural deadlines decisive for the initiation of operations in selected capacities designated by the governments, or as the case may be, announced by the Federal Ministry for Technology and Investment Development, and by the State Planning Commission;

i) Works and deliveries for construction projects with budget outlays over Kcs 2 million, subject to regulations concerning the volume of unfinished construction projects by restricting the budget outlays of construction projects now being launched;

j) Selected specific tasks in technical development, in the quality of production, and mandatory tasks of the state plan for the delivery of products for consumption in production and operation.

Only indicators ad a)-e) are evaluated on a monthly basis; indicators ad f)-j) are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In construction organizations:

a) Capital investment construction works (value "S") in construction projects over Kcs 2 million, which are subject to regulations of the volume of unfinished construction projects by restricting the budgeted outlays of the construction projects now being launched;

b) Value "S" in individual construction projects designated as mandatory tasks of the state plan for centrally rated construction projects designated for mandatory completion in the year under review, namely, on deadlines set for the transfer of the capacities and their introduction into operation, and for the completion of construction projects, including procedural deadlines decisive for the transfer of the selected capacities and their introduction into operation designated by the governments, or as the case may be, announced by the Federal Ministry for Technology and Investment Development, and by the State Planning Commission;

c) Value "S" in capital investment on the territory of the capital city of Prague, on the territory of the capital city of the SSR, Bratislava, and on the territory of the North Bohemia kraj;

d) Value "S" in construction projects now in the stage of completion; So long as some of the structure indicators has not been stipulated for the organization in the plan, or if it is of lesser social significance, it will be substituted by specific tasks of construction that are socially more relevant.

e) The share of costs in adjusted outputs;

f) Economic return;

g) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal costs;

h) Profitableness of production funds;

ch) The volume of works and deliveries for construction projects designated as mandatory tasks and centrally rated construction projects designated for completion in the year under review;

i) Selected tasks of technological development;

j) Selected tasks in capital investment;

k) Selected tasks in quality of production.

Only indicators ad a)-e) are evaluated on a monthly basis; indicators ad f)-k) are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In organizations of domestic market:

a) Total retail turnover (or as the case may be, outputs or wholesale turnover);

b) Total purchase of goods for the purpose of satisfying the retail turnover and according to main indicators;

c) Procurement of selected kinds of goods for market funds listed in the state plan:

d) Economic return;

e) The share of total costs in adjusted outputs;

f) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal outlays;

g) Selected specific tasks in technological development and capital investment.

Only indicators ad a), d), and e) are evaluated on a monthly basis; the other indicators are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In organizations of railroad transportation:

a) Loading plan, including plan for loading of solid fuels and iron ore;

b) Planned turn-round of railroad wagons;

c) Productivity of an operating locomotive in [hrtkm];

d) The share of overall costs (after deduction of costs for repairs and maintenance of operations in transportation) per Kcs 1 of outputs (less receipts for repairs and maintenance of operations in transportation);



- e) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal costs;
- f) Preparation for construction and other investors' tasks, including introduction of the capacity into operation according to an approved work in construction projects with budget outlays over Kcs 2 million.

Only indicators ad a), b), and c) are evaluated on a monthly basis; indicators ad d) - f) are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In organizations of water transportation:

- a) Total turnover of cargo transport in tons, with specification of transport of power generating coal for the facility in Chvaletice;
- b) Reduction of average repairs of the vessels;
- c) Profitableness on total costs;
- d) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal costs.

Only indicators ad a) and b) are evaluated on a monthly basis; indicators ad c) and d) are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In organizations of air transportation:

- a) Performance of aerial chemical operations for the agriculture in hectares;
- b) Economic returns of the CSA [Czechoslovak Airlines];
- c) The share of total costs per Kcs 1 of adjusted performances in the CSA and Slovair;
- d) Standard or absolute limit of wage and other personal costs;
- e) Balance of cash and payments of the CSA in the currencies of capitalist states.

Only indicators ad a) and b) are evaluated on a monthly basis; indicators ad c)-e) are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

In organizations of railroad industrial repair shops:

- a) Fulfillment of the plan for periodical repairs of railroad cars in a structure according to the selection in standard hours;
- b) Total fulfillment of planned production of spare parts in standard hours;
- c) Profitableness of performances by internal resources;

d) Standard of absolute limit of wage and other personal costs.

Only indicators ad a) and b) will be evaluated on a monthly basis; the remaining indicators are evaluated on a quarterly basis.

Only indicators evaluated in the above-mentioned economic sectors are specifically stipulated. Analogically, according to their specific conditions, the supervisory organs will stipulate the indicators for cursory evaluation in other sectors.

#### Information Concerning the Fulfillment

The system of state statistics has a specific task when evaluating the fulfillment of the plan. First of all, it safeguards due observation of the above-mentioned indicators--this represents the minimum extent of indicators for cursory review--which inform appropriate organs about the fulfillment of the plan. The system of these indicators is listed as a minimum extent for that reason that the subject of the control of the fulfillment of the plan for national economic development is expressed by specified tasks of the state plan, including the tasks of the state plan for scientific and technological development, standardization and rationalization of fuel and energy consumption in all their interrelations. The review and evaluation of deviations from orientational indicators, whose changes are within the competence of economic organs, are also a part of the plan fulfillment control.

The system of statistic review is of particular importance for a comprehensive assessment of the fulfillment of the plan. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has begun cursory evaluation and control of the fulfillment of the plan according to the new system in such a way that in Vseob [General] 1-12, Prum [Industrial] A1-12, Stav [Construction] A1-12 statistical reports the reporting units must distinctly specify the indicators stipulated for them as their criteria for the fulfillment of the plan, or as the case may be, they must supplement such reports with appropriate indicators stated in additional blank spaces, if they had not observed such indicators previously.

Industrial and construction enterprises will simultaneously fill out a special report evaluating the fulfillment of the plan on the basis of a review of deviations, which will serve primarily the party organs in individual review of the operations of the enterprise. The statistics in fact only continue previous practice followed since 1976, when the fulfillment of the plan was evaluated from the point of view of several aspects, in other words, according to several (in industry seven) indicators at the same time. Organizations must secure their evidence so as to be able to submit their reports on the fulfillment of the plan to appointed recipients before the 16th calendar day after the conclusion of the period under review.

Heretofore experience with the new system of evaluation of the fulfillment of the plan has not been satisfactory in terms of the administration. This was due to a certain degree by the lagging production during the first weeks of 1979 as well as by the fact that the enterprises were only getting acquainted with the specified criterional indicators during the first months of the year. Moreover, considerable problems are connected with the fact that the indicators stipulated for the fulfillment of the plan are not precise and adequate in every instance. It is not possible, however, to abandon the stipulated criteria and to relax them. The results of the first six months, however, have already demonstrated that the enterprises have focused far more on final production and that the results of their management are gradually improving.

9004

CSO: 2400

MEETING MAPS FALL FIELD WORK

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "In Order To Ensure Fall Work"]

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries of the party kraj committees for agriculture and food has taken place under the direction of CPCZ CC candidate member of the presidium and secretary, Milos Jakes, with participation of the CPSL CC presidium member and secretary, Jan Janik, and the deputy ministers of agriculture and food. CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR National Front CC Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek, and representatives of the central committees of pertinent trade unions, the CSSR Union of Cooperative Farmers, and the Socialist Union of Youth were also present.

The meeting was dedicated to evaluation of the harvest and present tasks of realization of the 13th CPCZ CC session for ensuring fall work, fulfillment of the plan of animal production, fodder management, and preparation of policy modifications in the system of economic mechanisms in agriculture for 1980.

Emphasized were the great demands on the political-organizational work of party organizations and organs, workers of agricultural enterprises, agricultural administrations, national committees, and the National Front organizations, on development of the workers' initiative leading toward good quality execution of fall work, the harvest of sugar beets, potatoes, and silage crops, their warehousing, conservation and economical use, as well as decreasing of losses. This calls for ensuring the operational capacity of the agricultural machinery, preparation of men as well as organization of the help of citizens.

Primary attention is to be dedicated to ensuring transportation of agricultural products with maximum use of one's own resources and the assistance of enterprises and the economical use of fuels.

The conference dedicated considerable attention to the uniform fulfillment of the procurement plan for animal products, based on the rational use

of fodder, to securing of potato sales, to the harvest and to proper use of all of the fruit and vegetable crop.

It was emphasized that fulfillment of these tasks hinges on an increase in exactingness and on systematic inspections of fulfillment of the resolutions adopted.

CSO: 2400



DOWNWARD TURN IN INNER-GERMAN TRADE REPORTED

Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Aug 79 Supplement p 2

[Article by Hans-Juergen Mahnke: "East Berlin Is Putting on the Brakes. Inner-German Trade Is Going More Poorly"]

[Text] This year inner-German trade can be expected to decline for the first time. The GDR is buying less in the Federal Republic, and its deliveries are stagnating. That is what the figures for the first months of 1979 show.

This development does not come as a surprise. The GDR has been constraining its purchases in the Federal Republic for a year now in order to hold its trade deficit within bounds. For all that, it had to accept the largest negative balance in the history of inner-German trade last year, amounting to DM 688 million. This is because imports from the Federal Republic were still rising at an annual rate of about 2 percent, to DM 4.75 billion, while exports stagnated (minus 0.1 percent) at DM 4.07 billion.

In terms of growth rates, this was the worst result in 10 years. The exchange of goods by the Federal Republic with the GDR is smaller than that with far-away Japan.

For the Federal Republic--in contrast to the GDR--inner-German trade does not constitute foreign trade and is not shown as such in the statistics. After the partition of Germany in 1949, the Federal Republic continued to treat it as a unified economic territory within which no tariffs are levied. Contractually, inner-German trade is based on the Interzonal Trade Agreement, the so-called Berlin Agreement of 20 September 1951. Since this agreement, which can be dissolved upon 3 months notice but has no time limit, was concluded to cover the currency areas of DM-East and DM-West, Berlin is fully included in it.

Interest Benefit of 50 Million

The conduct of inner-German trade proceeds in a strictly bilateral manner, by means of central [clearing] accounts at the Deutsche Bundesbank in

Frankfurt and the Staatsbank of the GDR in East Berlin. The accounting unit has from the beginning been set so that one DM-East equals one DM-West.

To facilitate settlement procedures, the two banks extend to each other an interest-free overdraft credit, the so-called "swing," which hitherto has in fact been utilized only by the GDR.

Until 1981 the swing will continue to have an upper limit of DM 850 million. At the present time the GDR is in the red to the tune of about DM 750 million. It draws an interest benefit from this, the magnitude of which depends on trends in the international capital markets. At an interest rate of 7-8 percent, this benefit amounts to between DM 50 million and DM 60 million a year.

Altogether, the net liabilities of the GDR (including drawings on the swing)--or the so-called accumulated credit balance--had risen to a level of DM 3.7 billion by last year. Roughly four-fifths of this is being financed commercially, mainly through supplier credits. For comparison: The entire indebtedness of the GDR to the West has been estimated at roughly DM 16 billion.

#### Indebtedness Has Been Rising

The GDR has still other revenues in hard DM: from transfer payments by the Federal Republic (lump sum payment for [West Berlin] transit traffic, payments under the transport and communications agreement), from tourism (visa fees, currency exchange minima) and from commercial transactions (Intershop and Intertank). These payments, which are not counted as part of inner-German trade, might add up to more than DM 1 billion this year. The GDR nonetheless reduced its cash payments for commodity purchases in the Federal Republic in 1978 from DM 187 million to DM 71 million, an action which caused the indebtedness to rise.

The special status of inner-German trade is suspect in the West, even though this status received international recognition as early as 1951 by an amendment to the Torquay Protocol of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). At the founding of the European Community, too, the EC partners conceded to the Germans in a protocol to the EEC Treaty that nothing would have to change in inner-German trade. This means that the GDR is treated like an EC member in commodity trade with the Federal Republic, that the external tariff of the Community toward third countries is not being imposed and that in agricultural trade the variable levies are not collected.

This places at a disadvantage those states which do not belong to the EC. However, the continuation of worldwide tariff reductions tends increasingly to reduce this advantage of the GDR. Since 1971 the Third World has been granted tariff preferences by the EC.

Not only GDR trade in agricultural products but also that in manufactured products remains less than fully liberalized. Roughly 2 percent of the commodity positions--especially in textiles and clothing as well as iron and steel--are subject to quotas. The effective degree of liberalization has been estimated at about 70 percent.

After the introduction of the value-added tax, the Federal Republic introduced special regulations for inner-German trade in 1968. West German deliveries to the GDR are assessed at a rate of 6 percent (3 percent in the case of agricultural products), while exports to other countries are free of the tax. Purchasers of GDR products in the Federal Republic may claim a prior-tax deduction of 11 percent. The aim was to slow down West German deliveries and stimulate those of the GDR after the revaluation of the D-Mark.

It is impossible to determine how much the GDR profited from this special status and how large was the revenue loss for the West German fiscal authorities. All calculations start from assumptions which are not convincing, for we would have to know what the trade flows would be like in the absence of the preferences, and that is not possible. Nor can it be determined to what degree the West German purchasers and the GDR suppliers "divide up" the preferences among each other during their price negotiations.

If the preferences were to constitute a very substantial benefit, the GDR authorities would surely have forced the growth of deliveries to the Federal Republic in a special manner. In fact, the contrary occurred: Trade with other Western industrial states was developed more rapidly. The fact that volume of inner-German trade is comparatively high (on the GDR, side 8-9 percent of total foreign trade) is above all the result of the close ties which even after the partition of Germany continue to exist between firms in East and West, of the common history, language and mentality.

The fear that the other countries of the EC might be flooded with cheap deliveries from the GDR coming out through inner-German trade is overdone by far. For one thing, only those products can be supplied which correspond in their price level to that on the markets of the Federal Republic. Hence, price reviews are conducted. For another, the EC partners have the right to impose tariffs on GDR products which disrupt [their markets] or to prevent their import altogether, even without consultations. There exists no evidence that the annoying compensation deals--in which goods from the East bloc have to be sold in the West at cut-rate prices--are any more frequent in the Federal Republic than in other Western industrial states. It is true, however, that the possibility of illegal imports from third countries through inner-German trade cannot be precluded, especially with such products as textiles, which fall under a quota regime in the EC. Such roundabout imports are punished by the courts.

West German suppliers have no advantages in their deliveries to the GDR, for in the East all foreign trade is directed and planned by the state. Tariffs and sales taxes, if present at all, play no role.

## A Vicious Circle

The prospects for inner-German trade are not at all favorable, unless all signs deceive, for the GDR is striving to attain balance between its deliveries and its purchases. It will hardly be capable of expanding its deliveries in 1979, because in that year its consumer goods will be needed to make possible the celebration of its 30th anniversary. Moreover, because of higher raw material prices, the GDR will have to deliver more goods to its Eastern partners. Also, the consequences of the harsh winter have not yet been overcome. Any finally, the GDR will have to make additional deliveries for the Olympic Games in Moscow next year.

The GDR is stuck in a vicious circle. It should in fact be purchasing more Western technology in order to modernize its economy and to be able to deliver more goods. But it cannot do it because it lacks the goods to pay for this technology.

9108

CS0: 2300

INNER-GERMAN TRADE SEEN WORTHWHILE DESPITE STAGNATION

Duesseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE in German Vol 33 No 35, 27 Aug 79 pp 71-72,74

[Unattributed report on effects of Leipzig Fall Fair: "Those Who Pay Quickly Buy More Cheaply"]

[Text] The Leipzig Fall Fair is a good prospect for FRG importers and exporters despite stagnation in inner-German trade.

Now, a week before the start of this year's Leipzig Fall Fair, one thing is already certain: Following the euphoria of the early 1970's that turned into stagnation in 1976 and 1978, the flow of goods between the two Germanies is going to dwindle. FRG exports to the GDR dropped by 12 percent in the first half of this year, while imports rose by 4 percent during the same period.

If under these circumstances the previous year's volume should still be attained, this alone would be a surprise, but it is certain that the inner-German share of FRG merchandise trade will one way or another drop to an absolute low of 1.4 percent in 1979 (from 1.8 percent in 1975).

This constitutes the continuation of a trend that cannot be explained solely on economic grounds, for the declining German-German ratios are in contrast with the increasing percentages for the other Western countries in GDR foreign trade (see table: GDR Foreign Trade).

Consequently, hopes were deceiving that progress toward East-West detente would cause the GDR to make similar progress in improving its foreign trade with the FRG. On the contrary, the East Berlin leadership is even using its substantial DM proceeds from lump-sum transit payments, visa fees and other Bonn payments -- amounting to DM 1.148 billion in 1979 alone -- for purchases outside the FRG. Thus, the 1968 SED Politburo resolution calling for a cutback in inner-German trade from 10 percent to 5 percent of the GDR's total trade volume may perhaps be realized as early as next year.



GDR Foreign Trade (in percent)

	Socialist States	FRG	Other Western Countries
1970	71.6	10.3	18.1
1973	68.7	9.2	22.1
1974	64.1	9.4	21.5
1975	69.7	8.7	21.6
1976	67.1	8.6	24.3
1977	71.3	8.1	20.6
1978*	70.8	7.5	21.7
1979	71.5	6.8	21.7

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\* Forecast

While the FRG government is hoping it can continue to hold the nation together by means of inner-German trade, the SED leadership is taking the opposite course despite its dire straits: It is ignoring the FRG while expanding its goods flow to most of the Western countries as well as its accompanying indebtedness.

From its own point of view, East Berlin is acting with absolute consistency, for inter-German contacts are supposed to be kept at a minimum for fear of political contamination. In contrast to a West German product, a French import is not a reminder of common all-German interests.

Moreover, an overriding concern for GDR trade policy is that it can indeed redistribute the value of its transactions but cannot essentially expand it. Rather, it is being forced to pursue expansion chiefly in exports to the Soviet Union. This is required by Soviet oil prices, which have doubled, and which have been made permanently unfavorable by state terms of trade.

Consequently, it makes little sense to make repeated demands on the FRG government to give new impetus to inner-German trade; the deciding factor continues to be the diametrically opposed foreign and domestic policy interests of the SED leadership.

Nevertheless, Leipzig is worth a trip, for over and above the German commodity flow, the Leipzig Fair remains the hub of German trade with the East. For instance, for two reasons there are more favorable signs with regard to the Soviet Union: This year for the first time in a long while, the Russians do not have a trade deficit with us; secondly, the doubled oil prices are placing in the hands of Soviet buyers additional valuta dollars which run into the billions and which can be put to use -- over and above prior planning. To be sure, it remains to be seen whether anything will be left over for German-Soviet trade from this year's enormous wheat purchases.

But for the following reasons even inner-German trade will still be worthwhile, despite stagnation or even shrinkage:

A number of large contracts are about to expire, thus providing a source for the conclusion of new extension contracts;

Contracts for the 1981-1985 delivery period can be negotiated right now for large-scale projects because final decisions on the new 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan come due between this fall and next summer.

Despite -- or specifically because of -- the energy shortages of last winter, two things are conceivable. The GDR might be interested in coal for power plants in variable quantities and with flexible delivery schedules, regardless of the severity of the coming winter, for whether there is a shortage of foreign exchange or not, last year's production losses were many times greater than the additional West-mark sums needed for coal imports.

Winter shortages in GDR power production occurring as the result of raw brown coal mining losses caused by freezing weather are limited largely to the months of November through March. For the rest of the time the GDR brown coal industry frequently even has difficulties selling its product. This means that between April and October there are excess capacities in the case of raw brown coal, brown coal briquets and possibly even natural gas and coal gas. This could be put to use in barter transactions at market prices, along the lines of the barter arrangement with the Volkswagen works. However, if West German customers wish to pay cash for Central German coal products, they can expect substantially lower prices than in the FRG.

And finally, the following considerations are of interest to West German exporters: Primary energy consumption in the GDR is 16 percent higher per capita than in the FRG. But since the GDR's national product per capita is around 20 to 30 percent below our level, energy consumption under the planned economy is 50 percent higher per 1,000 marks of national product. The result is above-average sales opportunities, chiefly for products in the energy production and transfer sector -- for instance, for boiler construction, cable and modern regulating technology, including licenses and subcontractor products. The GDR has a heavy investment in this sector.

Other possibilities exist for sales, either right before or during the fair, of foodstuffs, citrus fruits, coffee and chocolate, wines and spirits, and also shoes and outer garments. This is because it is part of the system to require the presentation of full display windows on the 30th anniversary of the GDR on 7 October, regardless of the poor financial situation.

Conversely, buyers can expect favorable conditions in the construction sector. Cement, building materials, prefabricated components and prefabricated houses are listed on Leipzig's export program. If interested Western parties could be found, East Berlin would even be prepared to cut back on its own housing construction. Ultimately, delivery opportunities for Western firms

reveal a structural weakness typical of the GDR. For too long it has been funneling enormous investments into outmoded branches and using them for obsolete products. The result is a substantial backlog which is reflected in an economically excessive material-output ratio. The backlog amounts to 5 to 10 years in many branches -- and even more in individual sectors.

The rather high level of Central German material-intensity is well known. Moreover, as a consequence of the price explosion in raw materials, the GDR has since 1973 found itself in the same situation as a tennis player who has been caught off balance.

It is for this reason that East Berlin is especially interested in all forms of substitution for raw materials with modern products which can be adopted along with all the know-how that goes with them. But why just sell all the time? Because the GDR must continue for a long time to come to carry on an export offensive in the direction of both East and West -- toward the Soviet Union for reasons that are well known; toward the West in order that the burden of debt amounting to more than 15 billion valuta marks does not exceed all bounds. Western customers will therefore be in an especially good position in Leipzig. And if they are able to pay quickly, they will receive substantial price reductions.

7458

CSO: 2300

UNREALISTIC PLANNING IN COMBINE MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 128, 20 Aug 79 p 3

[Report from Berlin: "SED Warns Combines Against 'Illusionary Conceptions.'" A translation of the East Berlin DIE WIRTSCHAFT article cited below follows this commentary]

[Text] Long-range planning by large industrial combines in the GDR has been criticized by the SED Central Committee Central Institute for Social Economic Management. With particular regard to preparation for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, current plans do "not satisfy the new standard in most cases." It is therefore most urgent that existing planning conceptions be thoroughly examined and better coordinated with central and local state organs and that the planning of resources be free of "all illusionary conceptions." This applies in particular to investments, energy, important raw materials and materials as well as manpower. "Sweeping changes" are to be introduced in these areas.

Steps for Improvement

East Berlin DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 8, 9 Aug 79 p 15

[Article by Dr Gertraude Hummel, Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management (ZSW): "How Do We Best Prepare for the Five-Year Plan?"]

[Text] Combines bear a major responsibility for dynamically raising productivity in all sectors of our economy and for rapidly increasing the end product available for distribution. Society expects them to translate into significant advances in productivity and effectiveness the greater potential that has emerged as a result of the concentration of qualified personnel as well as the centralization of material and financial capital. The central state organs are presently working to promote the responsibility of the combines for their own reproduction process by facilitating planning and perfecting their style of operation. However, this involves greater demands on independent management and planning by the combines. It is especially

necessary to raise the quality of planning as the management tool of the general director in such a way that combine results and reserves in combine enterprises can be resolutely developed and used in preparing for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan in particular.

Many combines and enterprises have long-range plans for 1981 through 1985, but are the original conceptions still adequate under today's conditions? And what can be done to ensure that the combines and enterprises are well prepared to draft an ambitious five-year plan at the point when state requirements are passed on to them?

According to our information, current plans do not satisfy the new standards in most cases. Further work in this area should therefore be directed toward the following objectives:

#### 1. Planning of Productivity and Effectiveness as a Unit

The scheduled development of productivity and effectiveness must by all means be planned as an indivisible unit. No combine or enterprise will be relieved of the responsibility of having its own clear conceptions on how to achieve growth in production, meet demand and fulfill the export plan while reducing production consumption and making the most efficient use of manpower. Emphasis is to be placed squarely on rationalization and intensification in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan. Manpower and material requirements have frequently been still too high to date. Comrade Honecker commented on this as follows at the 10th Central Committee Plenum: "We find that there are too many considerations that result in requests for additional means. Needed are more initiatives that make it possible to achieve goals more efficiently and with less capital than planned."

As long ago as the drafting of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan, only those long-range planning conceptions which were based from the outset on realistic considerations regarding the use of resources were adopted in the plan. It is therefore most urgent that existing planning conceptions be thoroughly examined and better coordinated with central and local state organs and that the planning of resources be free of all illusionary conceptions. This applies in particular to investments, energy, important raw materials and materials as well as manpower.

Science and technology must be used more systematically in the combines and enterprises in order to produce sweeping changes in this area. The unity of increased use value and reduced expenditure of human and objectified labor must be enforced as early as the process of setting goals for research and development. This makes for better proportions among product research, procedural research and technological research. But along with product development, crucial answers to the problem of reducing production consumption must be found, while simultaneously reducing the expenditure of human labor in the subcontractor enterprises. The innovation projects contained



in the plans should be examined with the aid of thorough calculations regarding their utility, and the goals leading toward the development of productivity and effectiveness -- including specific tasks aimed at reducing the consumption of material and the number of jobs and workers -- should be resolutely supported to the extent possible by means of calculated solutions and measures (to a great extent, also according to years). In other words, the projects must also be made increasingly more specific.

An important prerequisite for controlling the development of effectiveness in the combines and their enterprises as early as the planning stage is knowledge on their part of the dynamics of and relationship between output and input. It is therefore urgently recommended that an analytical base be established for the planning of effectiveness development if one does not already exist. The main things required are analyses of qualitative index figures and cost analyses conducted over long periods.

## 2. Long-Range Plan for Entire Combine

The expanded and newly formed combines bear a special responsibility for the competent preparation of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan. On the one hand, they are partners of the central state organs in the drafting of an ambitious Five-Year Economic Plan. On the other, there is a time lag which they have to make up in terms of working up planning conceptions for an entire sector. The general director of a newly formed combine may indeed rely on long-range plans of individual combines and enterprises that have been merged into the new combine, but the new standards and conditions that are part of the process of expanding and forming combines must be mastered. It is for this reason that a plan for the combine as a whole must be worked out, one that contains conceptions covering the following areas.

Product program;

Key research and development projects in the areas of products, procedures and technologies;

Key rationalization projects, including remodeling;

Opportunities and measures for concentration and specialization;

Priority and sequence of projects and corresponding use of manpower and means;

Future export lines; and

Specific responsibilities of each individual enterprise in the uniform reproduction process.

The general director should personally direct the work in preparation for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, for it is essentially identical with shaping the uniform and integrated reproduction process of the combine.

In the planning work it must be assured from the beginning that a proportionality is established between the stages and phases of the reproduction process and that specific production consumption is systematically reduced. The planned innovation projects must result in positive effects on the development of effectiveness in the combine's entire reproduction process.

### 3. Complex Conceptions Necessary

We now find ourselves at a point where -- particularly for the combines -- it is no longer sufficient to have conceptions on only selected issues involved in the reproduction process, regardless of importance -- for instance, on the organization of the product program or on scientific-technical development. In order to arrive smoothly and systematically at an initial plan estimate, it is necessary to attain a complexity similar to that of the future five-year plan. This requires valid information on essential index figures in all parts of the plan. Thus the necessary, although complicated, task on the combine level consists in assuring a higher level of complexity of competent preparation for the five-year plan. Coverage of all aspects and phases of the reproduction process is indeed important, but from the standpoint of achieving the greatest effectiveness of the overall process, it is not sufficient. It becomes increasingly necessary to seize on the dynamics of its inner connections, interrelationships and relative proportions and draw conclusions for use in planning. Part of this process involves making decisions on the basis of specific analyses in the interest of the greatest economic effectiveness.

The planned projects and measures must always be catalogued according to their specific advantages as well as the expenditures required to carry them out, and these advantages must be calculated and weighed against one another. This of course presupposes two essential conditions: First, the preparatory phase for five-year planning must be made more specific, while returns and expenditures must be quantified. Second, a discussion based on the project or measure must be expanded to include a catalog of all the effects upon the entire reproduction process of the combine or individual enterprise, particularly on the development of productivity and effectiveness. For instance, the development of a new product and its entry into production require data on use value and cost development, competitive strength and marketability on foreign markets -- that is, with reference to the product in the narrower sense -- as well as data on the consequences for the reproduction process in the broadest sense. Among these are consequences for the assortment of products produced, for the internal proportions of production -- including those between work phases and operations -- and for the index figures on production and return for the combine and/or enterprise. The very processes of planning and decisionmaking must guarantee to a great extent that innovations such as product development will not only lead to point-by-point improvements but will also be reflected in the combine's overall earnings.

In order to ensure the complexity of long-range planning work, it is also necessary to bring the great variety of individual plans in the various combines under an integrated system and to link them with one another.

#### 4. Close Ties Between Combine and Ministry

Since the development of a combine is always an integral part of overall national economic development and must take its requirements into account, close contact with the central state organs is necessary, especially with the superordinate ministry. The following priorities stand out more and more as subjects for the work of coordination:

The plan for developing product variety on the basis of the estimated development of demand;

Scientific-technical plans for priority national economic projects;

Conceptions on the use of resources;

Necessary cooperation by other combines and enterprises within the ministerial sector and sectors from other ministries.

Preparatory work for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan must always keep in mind that the 1980 plan and its fulfillment will in large measure establish the point of departure for the development of productivity during this period. It is therefore an urgent task to support the productivity and effectiveness goals expected for 1980 as fully as possible and to master the transition from the present five-year plan to the succeeding one, also in terms of planning.

7458  
CSO: 2300

## POLAND

### BRIEFS

**BELCHATOW 360-MW POWER UNITS**--The mining-power complex at Belchatow has been under construction for 4 years. The first brown coal--a raw material which will be Poland's main fuel source in the coming years--should appear in 1980. The "Belchatow" Brown Coal Mine will be the third largest in the world (annual output of 38 to 40 million tons)--trailing only the West German Fortuna Garsdorf and Hambach strip mines--and its reserves may be exploited for a period of 30 to 34 years. The designated output capacity will be attained in 1985. The "Belchatow I" electric power plant is being constructed in the same vicinity in conjunction with the establishment of the coal mine. In accordance with the prescribed schedule, the first of the 12 most modern 360-MW power units to be installed in this electric power plant should be put into operation at the end of 1980. The "Belchatow I" electric power plant includes: power rating--4,320 MW; cubic measurement of the installations--6.65 million cubic meters; construction period of the first power unit--44 months; total outlays--54 billion zlotys, including 20 billion zlotys for construction and assembly work; value of finishing work up to the end of 1978--2.5 billion zlotys; completion date of the construction period for 12 power units--May, 1985; and starting date for the construction of the first power unit--April, 1977. There will be two Belchatow electric power plants. In addition to the "Belchatow I" power plant, an identical power unit will be constructed in Osiny; these plants having 24 power units of 360-MW each will provide twice as much electric power as all electric power plants operating on brown coal now provide. [Excerpts] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20 Sep 79 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 2600

FINAL ACCOUNT OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1978

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 37, 27 Jul 79 pp 1145-1202

[Financial statement adopted by the SFRY Assembly in a session of the Federal Chamber on 17 July 1979]

[Text] I. General Section

Article 1

Revenues collected and actual distribution of revenues in 1978 were as follows:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) sum total of revenues collected according to the balance sheet of the federal budget   | 82,088,318,054.57 dinars |
| 2) sum total of revenues distributed according to the balance sheet of the federal budget | 82,088,318,054.57 dinars |

Article 2

Below are given a summary of revenues anticipated and collected and a summary of the anticipated and actual distribution of revenues in the Balance Sheet of the Federal Budget for 1978:



# I. Revenues

As Given in Code	Revenue Sub-Form	Revenues	Anticipated by Budget	Anticipated by Adjusted Budget	Actual
1	2	3	5	6	7
(06)					
Type 1. Portion of Revenues From Customs Duties and Import Charges					
06-1 and 06-2	11	Portion of revenues from customs duties and import charges	22,969,500,000	22,298,200,000	23,333,554,595.54
Total Type 1. Portion of Revenues From Customs Duties and Import Charges					
			22,969,500,000	22,298,200,000	23,333,554,595.54
(03)					
Type 2. Taxes					
03-1-1	21	Portion of basic turnover tax on products	26,348,100,000	27,462,100,000	26,273,621,491.40
Total Type 2. Taxes					
			26,348,100,000	27,462,100,000	26,273,621,491.40
(05)					
Type 3. Fees					
05-1-1	34	Consular fees	70,422,000	70,422,000	78,416,478.39
05-1-2	35	Customs fees	50,578,000	50,578,000	42,497,706.90
Total Type 3. Fees					
			121,000,000	121,000,000	120,914,185.29

I. Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
(09)						
Type 5. Revenues Under Special Federal Statutes						
09-5-1	52	Resources of the Yugoslav National Bank				
				9,487,000,000	9,487,000,000	9,487,000,000.00
Total Type 5. Revenues Under Special Federal Statutes						
				9,487,000,000	9,487,000,000	9,487,000,000.00
(07)						
Type 6. Revenues of Special Bodies and Agencies and Miscellaneous Revenues						
07-2-1	61	Revenues of federal bodies, agencies and organizations				
07-2-2	62	Revenues of the Federal Administration for Flight Control--from the fee for aircraft overflights				
				1,150,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,054,278,911.63
07-4	63	Miscellaneous revenues				
				160,000,000	160,000,000	165,481,018.35
				800,000,000	840,000,000	826,566,852.36
Total Type 6. Revenues of Special Bodies and Agencies and Miscellaneous Revenues						
				2,110,000,000	2,150,000,000	2,046,326,782.34
(08)						
Type 7. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities						
08-1	71	Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces				

I. Revenues (continued)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
08-1-1	711	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina		2,476,685,000	2,618,313,000	2,618,313,000.00
08-1-2	712	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia		1,108,090,000	1,170,180,000	1,170,180,000.00
08-1-3	713	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia		3,366,400,000	3,548,023,000	3,548,023,000.00
08-1-4	714	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, not including the autonomous provinces		4,821,162,000	5,095,920,000	5,095,920,000.00
08-1-5	715	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia		5,265,988,000	5,566,352,000	5,566,352,000.00
08-1-6	716	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro		360,694,000	382,561,000	382,561,000.00
08-1-7	717	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina		2,234,241,000	2,361,254,000	2,361,254,000.00
08-1-8	718	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo		79,641,000	84,298,000	84,298,000.00
<b>Total Type 7. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities</b>						
				19,712,901,000	20,826,901,000	20,826,901,000.00
<b>Total Revenues for Distribution (Types 1 through 7)</b>						
				80,748,501,000	82,345,201,000	82,088,318,054.57

## II. Expenditures

As Given in Code	Distri- bution Group	Distri- bution Sub- group	Expenditures	Anticipated by Budget	Anticipated by Adjusted Budget and Subsequent Changes	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Op- eration of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
Funds distributed in sum certain						
01-1-1	01-2-1	07-2-1	--for regular activity	2,170,175,530	2,746,308,941.30	2,738,532,840.83
01-1-1		07-2-2	--for special purposes (except for invest- ments)	1,891,863,440	1,739,010,454.00	1,681,018,490.47
01-2-3		07-2-3	--for general public purposes	1,760,291,030	1,849,641,666.25	1,834,377,939.42
Total Basic Purpose 07				5,822,330,000	6,334,961,061.55	6,253,929,270.72
(02)						
Basic Purpose 08. Na- tional Defense						
Funds distributed in sum certain						
02-1	08-2			42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95
Total Basic Purpose 08				42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95

# II. Expenditures (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(05) Basic Purpose 09. Supplemental Funds for the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo			
05-2	09-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>7,028,000,000</u>	<u>7,028,000,000.00</u>	<u>7,028,000,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 09	<u>7,028,000,000</u>	<u>7,028,000,000.00</u>	<u>7,028,000,000.00</u>
			(Part of 06 and 07) Basic Purpose 10. Ear-marked Supplemental Funds			
Part of 06-9 and 07-4	10-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>16,249,276,000</u>	<u>16,418,868,280.00</u>	<u>16,418,868,280.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 10	<u>16,249,276,000</u>	<u>16,418,868,280.00</u>	<u>16,418,868,280.00</u>
			(Part of 07) Basic Purpose 13. Activity of Sociopolitical Organizations			
07-3	13-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>429,309,000</u>	<u>421,309,000.00</u>	<u>421,308,997.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 13	<u>429,309,000</u>	<u>421,309,000.00</u>	<u>421,308,997.00</u>



# II. Expenditures (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(03) Basic Purpose 14. Non- economic Investments			
03-1	14-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>1,945,097,000</u>	<u>1,888,007,045.20</u>	<u>1,888,007,045.20</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 14	<u>1,945,097,000</u>	<u>1,888,007,045.20</u>	<u>1,888,007,045.20</u>
			(09) Basic Purpose 17. Ob- ligations Carried Over From Past Years			
09-4	17-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>4,897,909,000</u>	<u>5,870,107,148.00</u>	<u>5,869,915,689.33</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 17	<u>4,897,909,000</u>	<u>5,870,107,148.00</u>	<u>5,869,915,689.33</u>
			(08) Basic Purpose 18. Transfers to the Per- manent Budgetary Re- serve of the Federa- tion			
08-1	18-2		Funds distributed in sum certain	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000.00</u>	<u>300,000,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 18	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000.00</u>	<u>300,000,000.00</u>

# II. Expenditures (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(08)						
Basic Purpose 19. Budgetary Reserve						
Funds distributed in sum certain						
08-2	19-2	19-2-21	Current budgetary reserve	250,000,000	257,368,465.25	249,343,425.37
07-4-2	19-2-22	Subsidy to the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries		100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 19				350,000,000	357,363,465.25	349,343,425.37
(10)						
Basic Purpose 20. Compensation of the Social Accounting Service						
Funds distributed in sum certain						
10-1	20-2			125,000,000	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 20				125,000,000	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00

## II. Expenditures (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(01)				
		Basic Purpose 23. Cur-				
		rent Financing of Fed-				
		eral Directorates for				
		Commodity Reserves				
01-2-4 23-2		Funds distributed in				
		sum certain		922,580,000	922,580,000.00	839,208,000.00
		Total Basic Purpose 23		922,580,000	922,580,000.00	839,208,000.00
		Total Expenditures (Ba-				
		sic Purposes 7 through				
		23)		80,748,501,000	82,345,201,000.00	82,088,318,054.57

## II. Detailed Section

### Article 3

The anticipated and actual revenues of the Federal Budget for 1978 are as follows:

1. Total anticipated revenues	82,345,201,000.00 dinars
2. Total actual revenues	82,088,318,054.57 dinars

### Article 4

Below is given a survey of the anticipated and actual distribution by entities disbursing and using funds, by purposes, and by distribution groups and distribution subgroups:

Item No	As Given Code	Distribution Group or Subgroup	Basic and Detailed Purpose	Anticipated by Adjusted Budget	Anticipated by Budget and Subsequent Changes of Budget (transfers from one accounting item to another)	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section 1. State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia						
(01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
1	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	10,476,790	13,714,943.00	13,714,943.00
2	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	400,000	400,000.00	400,000.00
3	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	12,394,640	16,344,316.00	16,306,593.55
4	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal incomes of other personnel	1,769,260	1,769,260.00	1,768,390.85
5	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	294,000	330,800.00	330,800.00
6	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
7	01-2-2	07-2-2	Office supplies	230,000	230,000.00	229,846.90
8	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	385,000	385,000.00	385,000.00
9	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	700,000	700,000.00	699,645.25

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
10	01-2-2	07-2-2	Trips and visits	12,365,000	20,365,000.00	20,365,000.00
11	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	88,000	68,000.00	64,128.25
12	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscription to official gazettes, magazines and newspapers	330,000	330,000.00	330,000.00
13	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of manufacturing medals and decorations	7,000,000	8,400,000.00	8,399,685.30
14	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of services	40,000	40,000.00	35,429.50
15	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	356,400	395,004.00	395,004.00
16	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of uniforms and work clothes	40,000	40,000.00	39,945.35
17	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings	330,000	274,596.00	230,000.00
18	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order	66,000	66,000.00	66,000.00
19	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Council for National Defense	50,000	50,000.00	50,000.00
20	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for International Relations	168,000	168,000.00	138,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				48,483,090	65,070,919.00	64,948,411.95
Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 20)				48,483,090	65,070,919.00	64,948,411.95



RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
1. STATE PRESIDENCY OF  
THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL RE-  
PUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Regular activity	10,876,790	14,114,943.00	14,114,943.00
Other purposes	37,606,300	50,955,976.00	50,833,468.95
<b>TOTAL SECTION 1</b>	<b>48,483,090</b>	<b>65,070,919.00</b>	<b>64,948,411.95</b>

Section 2. SFRY Assembly

Title 1. SFRY Assembly

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

21	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	67,625,130	90,251,880.00	90,251,880.00
22	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	220,000	220,000.00	76,340.60
23	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	59,474,530	84,308,500.00	84,296,971.91
24	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	3,200,000	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00
25	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	4,000,000	4,500,000.00	4,499,882.00
26	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	2,877,317.75
27	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of del- egates and parliamentary bodies	26,000,000	18,000,000.00	17,439,229.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	300,000	300,000.00	293,755.25
29	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and magazines	900,000	900,000.00	899,632.70
30	01-2-2	07-2-2	Publication of transcripts	9,600,000	11,000,000.00	10,970,455.35
31	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly, reports, bulletins and other assembly materials	6,540,000	6,540,000.00	6,537,714.60
32	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the parliamentary delegations	9,250,000	5,530,000.00	5,356,770.65
33	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	660,000	660,000.00	659,951.15
34	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	600,000	600,000.00	599,926.15
35	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in the Interparliamentary Union	350,000	312,000.00	311,128.20
36	01-2-2	07-2-2	Services rendered by others	300,000	300,000.00	251,338.20
37	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of maintaining the motor pool	3,850,000	3,350,000.00	3,349,456.60
38	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printshop expenses	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	2,932,414.25
39	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	9,727,530	28,727,530.00	28,719,304.25
40	01-2-2	07-2-2	Share in preserving the principal museum display of the Museum of the First and Second Sessions of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia]	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
41	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of topic reports, analyses and detailed studies	3,020,000	100,000.00	50,000.00

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
42	01-2-2	07-2-2	Office supplies, minor items, paper and other expendable supplies	6,700,000	6,700,000.00	6,699,986.90
43	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFKY Assembly for Preparation of the Law on Basic Rights, Old-age and Disability Insurance	5,150,000	140,000.00	117,333.60
44	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Commission for Monitoring Implementation of the Law on Associated Labor	2,400,000	250,000.00	249,899.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				227,067,240	273,489,910.00	272,240,688.56
Total Title 1				227,067,240	273,489,910.00	272,240,688.56

Title 2. Bureau for Petitions and Grievances

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

45	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	5,335,940	6,678,777.00	6,678,777.00
46	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	209,000	209,000.00	162,762.50
47	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	528,650	737,306.00	695,662.65
48	01-2-2	07-2-2	Assistance of petitioners	40,000	40,000.00	35,000.00

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
49	01-2-2 07-2-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings		50,000	30,000.00	22,873.40
		Total Basic Purpose 07		6,163,590	7,695,083.00	7,595,075.55
		Total Title 2		6,163,590	7,695,083.00	7,595,075.55
		Title 3. Secretariat for Legislation of the SFHY Assembly				
		(01)				
		Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations				
50	01-1-1 07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity		2,744,850	3,528,519.00	3,498,519.00
51	01-2-1 07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity		134,000	134,000.00	74,948.00
52	01-2-2 07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials		1,053,400	1,053,400.00	788,225.70
		Total Basic Purpose 07		3,932,250	4,715,919.00	4,361,692.70
		Total Title 3		3,932,250	4,715,919.00	4,361,692.70
		Total Section 2 (Items 21 through 52)		237,163,080	285,900,912.00	284,197,456.81

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
2. SPRY ASSEMBLY

Regular activity	76,268,970	101,022,176.00	100,743,227.10
Other purposes	160,894,110	184,878,736.00	183,454,229.71
<b>TOTAL SECTION 2</b>	<b>237,163,080</b>	<b>285,900,912.00</b>	<b>284,197,456.81</b>

Section 3. Council of the  
Federation

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

53	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal income in regu- lar activity	6,952,130	8,794,982.00	8,794,982.00
54	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	136,000	136,000.00	132,862.15
55	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials and persons with special status	25,922,770	33,433,829.00	33,156,185.70
56	01-2-2	07-2-2	Lump-sum payment to chauf- feurs for irregular work- ing hours	540,000	523,000.00	521,270.40
57	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling and moving ex- penses in Yugoslavia	400,000	370,000.00	369,917.00
58	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	90,000	--	--
59	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	300,000	300,000.00	299,730.00
60	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscription to periodi- cals and other sources of information	307,000	300,000.00	447,906.45



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment			
62	01-2-2	07-2-2	Reimbursement of expenses of members of the Council of the Federation for use of a portion of their dwelling for official business	50,000	115,000.00	111,911.70
63	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	585,000	585,000.00	585,000.00
64	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of the Garage for services rendered	70,000	75,000.00	73,088.50
				400,000	400,000.00	302,546.80
			Total Basic Purpose 07	35,985,900	45,232,811.00	44,795,400.70
			Total Section 3 (Items 53 through 64)	35,985,900	45,232,811.00	44,795,400.70
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 3. COUNCIL OF THE FEDERATION			
			Regular activity	7,088,130	8,930,982.00	8,927,844.15
			Other purposes	7,088,130	8,930,982.00	8,927,844.15
			TOTAL SECTION 3	35,985,900	45,232,811.00	44,795,400.70

Section 4. Office of the President of the Republic

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

65	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	15,838,000	18,251,914.00	18,251,914.00
66	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	11,230,000	11,230,000.00	11,230,000.00
67	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,650,920	3,483,653.00	3,483,652.70
68	01-2-2	07-2-2	Sponsor ship and aid	100,000	50,000.00	49,808.40
69	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of purchasing gifts in connection with trips and visits	7,000,000	8,082,000.00	8,080,959.10
70	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	1,000,000	1,650,000.00	1,649,958.10
71	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to furnishings and fixtures	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,998,578.10
72	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of maintaining structures and furnishings and fixtures	5,830,000	5,580,000.00	5,578,502.05
73	01-2-2	07-2-2	Personal incomes of seasonal workers	300,000	300,000.00	268,686.50
74	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	1,400,000	730,000.00	725,139.95
75	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,800,000	1,270,000.00	1,270,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				49,148,920	52,627,567.00	52,587,198.90

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(03)

Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments

76 03-1 14-2-21 Preparation of the design and plans for adaptation of buildings (Stari Dvor and Bijeli Dvor)

10,000,000 10,000,000.00 10,000,000.00

10,000,000 10,000,000.00 10,000,000.00

Total Basic Purpose 14

Total Section 4 (Items 65 through 76)

59,148,920 62,627,567.00 62,587,198.90

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 4. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Regular activity  
Other purposes

27,068,000 29,481,914.00 29,481,914.00  
32,080,920 33,145,653.00 33,105,284.90

TOTAL SECTION 4

59,148,920 62,627,567.00 62,587,198.90

Section 5. Federal Executive Council

Title 1. Federal Executive Council

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

77	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	27,795,000	39,324,012.00	39,324,012.00
78	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,024,000	1,024,000.00	954,489.80
79	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	20,900,080	26,824,723.00	26,636,039.40
80	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	546,000	755,080.00	754,760.00
81	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	300,000	300,000.00	229,337.40
82	01-2-2	07-2-2	Office supplies	200,000	200,000.00	137,759.70
83	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscription to newspapers, magazines and other publications	440,000	740,000.00	641,636.70
84	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	4,200,000	3,850,000.00	3,850,000.00
85	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling and moving expenses in Yugoslavia	2,000,000	1,800,000.00	1,593,105.95
86	01-2-2	07-2-2	Transport services	1,000,000	1,050,000.00	887,546.40
87	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	16,500,000	15,400,000.00	14,882,969.55
88	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expendable materials and supplies	72,000	72,000.00	37,799.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printing and copying of materials for meetings	1,650,000	2,291,000.00	2,249,461.10
90	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	9,000,000	9,000,000.00	8,574,819.90
91	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds for operating expenses of the CEMA Commission	1,925,000	1,100,000.00	1,084,117.45
92	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	2,750,000	3,550,000.00	3,550,000.00
93	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of international cooperation	14,000,000	19,000,700.00	18,736,011.15
94	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	400,000	570,000.00	563,699.55
95	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	325,000	325,000.00	315,818.10
96	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Economics Council	325,000	505,000.00	505,000.00
97	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the staff services of the Federal Executive Council	250,000	182,000.00	178,192.65
98	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Questions of the Social System	2,500,000	2,000,000.00	1,784,067.35
99	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	2,362,000	1,662,000.00	1,589,664.70
100	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Council for the Environment and Land Use Planning	4,050,000	3,650,000.00	3,650,000.00
101	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	435,000	135,000.00	63,635.95
102	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	550,000	90,000.00	35,696.85



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
103	01-2-2	07-2-2	Scholarships	240,000	240,000.00	238,515.70
104	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparing and furnishing dwellings of officials	960,000	1,460,000.00	1,116,351.55
105	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of vacant dwelling units	330,000	330,000.00	220,960.05
106	01-2-2	07-2-2	Moving expenses	30,000	30,000.00	30,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 07	117,059,080	137,460,515.00	134,415,468.65
			(03)			
			Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
107	03-1	14-2-21	Scheduled payments for the airplane purchased	89,183,000	89,183,000.00	89,183,000.00
108	03-1	14-2-21	Construction of Phase II of the Congress Center in New Belgrade	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
108a	03-1	14-2-21	Other investments	30,000,000	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	219,183,000	219,183,000.00	219,183,000.00
			Basic Purpose 19. Undistributed Funds			
109	07-4-2	19-2-22	Grant in aid to the Solidarity Fund With Non-aligned and Developing Countries	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 19	100,000,000	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
			Total Title 1	436,242,080	456,643,515.00	453,598,468.65

Title 2. Protocol Department of the Federal Executive Council

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

110	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	448,500	570,631.00	570,631.00
111	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	80,000	80,000.00	21,470.85
112	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	503,690	643,272.00	639,100.00
113	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	80,000	80,000.00	--
114	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	5,400	5,400.00	4,422.70
115	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of uniforms	10,000	10,000.00	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				1,127,590	1,389,303.00	1,235,624.55
Total Title 2				1,127,590	1,389,303.00	1,235,624.55

Title 3. Service of the  
Federal Executive Council  
for Defense Preparations

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

116	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	3,328,610	3,833,696.00	3,739,017.00
117	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	242,000	242,000.00	242,000.00
118	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	278,320	366,809.00	355,202.40
119	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expendi- tures	10,846,000	10,146,000.00	10,143,850.95
Total Basic Purpose 07				14,694,930	14,588,505.00	14,480,070.35

(03)

Basic Purpose 14. Noneco-  
nomic Investments

120	03-1	14-2-1	Financing the program of Phase I of shelter con- struction and adaptation	46,874,000	48,126,000.00	48,126,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 14				46,874,000	48,126,000.00	48,126,000.00
Total Title 3				61,568,930	62,714,505.00	62,606,070.35
Total Section 5 (Items 77 through 120)				498,938,600	520,747,323.00	517,440,163.55

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
5. FEDERAL EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL

Regular activity	32,918,110	45,074,339.00	44,851,620.65
Other purposes	466,020,490	475,672,984.00	472,588,542.90
TOTAL SECTION 5	498,938,600	520,747,323.00	517,440,163.55

Section 6. Secretariat of  
the Federal Executive  
Council for Monitoring  
Economic Trends

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

121	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	1,914,760	2,548,188.00	2,548,188.00
122	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	495,000	495,000.00	364,573.65
123	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	811,750	1,036,393.00	1,036,393.00
124	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	137,500	117,500.00	51,288.00
125	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	49,500	24,500.00	10,000.00
126	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to finance costs re- lated to analysis and forecasts of economic trends	7,983,800	7,983,800.00	7,983,800.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
127	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of monitoring business practices	350,000	200,000.00	6,245.05
128	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of devising a uniform methodology for monitoring economic trends	1,000,000	950,000.00	900,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				12,742,310	13,355,381.00	12,900,487.70
Total Section 6 (Items 121 through 128)				12,742,310	13,355,381.00	12,900,487.70
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 6. SECRETARIAT OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR MONITORING ECONOMIC TRENDS						
			Regular activity	2,409,760	3,043,188.00	2,912,761.65
			Other purposes	10,332,550	10,312,193.00	9,987,726.05
TOTAL SECTION 6				12,742,310	13,355,381.00	12,900,487.70
Section 7. Yugoslav Constitutional Court						
(01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
129	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	6,321,380	8,151,833.00	8,151,833.00
130	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	600,000	600,000.00	600,000.00



<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
131	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	5,028,610	6,433,119.00	6,433,119.00
132	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	126,000	147,060.00	147,060.00
133	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of proceedings	120,000	120,000.00	120,000.00
134	01-2-2	07-2-2	Publication of the Report of Decisions and Opinions of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court	565,000	565,000.00	565,000.00
135	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	160,620	160,620.00	160,620.00
136	01-2-2	07-2-2	Per diems of chauffeurs	60,000	60,000.00	60,000.00
137	01-2-2	07-2-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	188,000	188,000.00	170,000.00
138	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	36,400	36,400.00	36,400.00
139	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
140	01-2-2	07-2-2	Living expenses of delegations	200,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
141	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs related to holding the Fourth International European Conference in 1978	200,000	200,000.00	200,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				13,706,010	16,862,032.00	16,844,032.00
Total Section 7 (Items 129 through 141)				13,706,010	16,862,032.00	16,844,032.00

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
7. YUGOSLAV CONSTITU-  
TIONAL COURT

Regular activity	6,921,380	8,751,833.00	8,751,833.00
Other purposes	6,784,630	8,110,199.00	8,092,199.00

TOTAL SECTION 7	13,706,010	16,862,032.00	16,844,032.00
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Section 8. Federal Court

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

142	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	9,188,300	11,387,659.00	11,387,659.00
143	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	950,000	950,000.00	950,000.00
144	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	4,734,950	6,211,917.00	6,211,869.90
145	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	168,000	157,560.00	157,560.00
146	01-2-2	07-2-2	Publication of the Report of Court Decisions	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00
147	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	100,000	130,000.00	77,086.50
148	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	29,000	--	--
149	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation into the lan- guages of the nationali- ties and minorities	20,000	5,000.00	--
150	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of court proceedings	30,000	10,000.00	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	290,000	285,000.00	233,969.80
152	01-2-2	07-2-2	Current maintenance of the building and furnishings and fixtures	240,000	240,000.00	239,810.65
153	01-2-2	07-2-2	Living expenses of foreign delegations	80,000	--	--
154	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	70,000	70,000.00	53,349.30
155	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration and reimbursement of lay judges	40,000	40,000.00	5,369.85
156	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	40,000	40,000.00	9,141.70
			Total Basic Purpose 07	16,280,250	19,827,136.00	19,625,816.70
			Total Section 8 (Items 142 through 156)	16,280,250	19,827,136.00	19,625,816.70
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 8. FEDERAL COURT			
			Regular activity	10,138,300	12,337,659.00	12,337,659.00
			Other purposes	6,141,950	7,489,477.00	7,288,157.70
			TOTAL SECTION 8	16,280,250	19,827,136.00	19,625,816.70

Section 9. Federal Public  
Prosecutor's Office

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

157	01-2-1	07-2-1	Personal income in regu- lar activity	4,345,160	4,918,157.00	4,918,157.00
158	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	360,000	360,000.00	308,309.80
159	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,395,900	2,901,041.00	2,863,526.30
160	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	42,000	42,000.00	39,917.00
161	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	40,000	160,000.00	139,235.50
162	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of court docu- ments from and into for- eign languages	120,000	70,000.00	29,582.95
163	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and study- ing social relations and phenomena	100,000	100,000.00	85,399.85
164	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yu- goslavia	60,000	60,000.00	57,448.00
165	01-2-2	07-2-2	Living expenses of foreign delegations	70,000	--	--
166	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	31,200	31,200.00	30,013.50
167	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of the Garage for services rendered	30,000	30,000.00	9,998.50
168	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expendi- tures	20,000	20,000.00	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 07	7,614,260	8,692,398.00	8,486,588.40
			Total Section 9 (Items 157 through 168)	7,614,260	8,692,398.00	8,486,588.40
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 9. FEDERAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE			
			Regular activity	4,705,160	5,278,157.00	5,226,466.80
			Other purposes	2,909,100	3,414,241.00	3,260,121.60
			TOTAL SECTION 9	7,614,260	8,692,398.00	8,486,588.40
			Section 10. Federal Public Solicitor's Office			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
169	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	1,926,400	2,589,981.00	2,589,981.00
170	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	225,000	205,000.00	172,887.10
171	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	847,900	1,077,545.00	1,077,179.90
172	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of trial and executive proceedings and of representation in Yugoslavia	15,000	15,000.00	13,805.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
173	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of conducting court suits abroad and traveling expenses	150,000	142,500.00	50,932.60
174	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	10,000	7,000.00	5,118.85
175	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	10,000	--	--
			Total Basic Purpose 07	3,184,300	4,037,026.00	3,909,906.05
			Total Section 10 (Items 169 through 175)	3,184,300	4,037,026.00	3,909,906.05
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 10. FEDERAL PUBLIC SO- LICITOR'S OFFICE						
			Regular activity	2,151,400	2,794,981.00	2,762,868.10
			Other purposes	1,032,900	1,242,045.00	1,147,037.95
			TOTAL SECTION 10	3,184,300	4,037,026.00	3,909,906.05
Section 11. Federal Pub- lic Defender of Self- Management Law						
(01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Opera- tion of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organiza- tions						
176	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	1,392,630	1,675,540.00	1,675,540.00
177	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	330,000	330,000.00	297,889.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,097,380	1,404,375.00	1,399,234.55
179	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	42,000	--	--
180	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation into foreign languages	30,000	--	--
181	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,000	--	--
182	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	150,000	50,000.00	5,819.95
183	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	27,600	27,600.00	8,107.75
184	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of conferences and seminars	30,000	30,000.00	15,123.05
185	01-2-2	07-2-2	Living expenses of foreign delegates	30,000	--	--
			Total Basic Purpose 07	3,199,610	3,517,515.00	3,401,714.30
			Total Section 11 (Items 176 through 185)	3,199,610	3,517,515.00	3,401,714.30
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 11. FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER OF SELF-MANAGEMENT LAW			
			Regular activity	1,722,630	2,005,540.00	1,973,429.00
			Other purposes	1,476,980	1,511,975.00	1,428,285.30
			TOTAL SECTION 11	3,199,610	3,517,515.00	3,401,714.30

Section 12. Federal Council for Misdemeanors (Savezno Vijeće za Prekršaje)

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

186	01-1-1 07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	200,000	1,025,250.00	1,025,250.00
187	01-2-1 07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	200,000	200,000.00	80,394.60
188	01-2-2 07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	200,000	1,758,497.00	1,758,497.00
Total Basic Purpose 07			600,000	2,983,747.00	2,864,141.60
Total Section 12 (Items 186 through 188)			600,000	2,983,747.00	2,864,141.60

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 12. FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR MISDEMEANORS

Regular activity	400,000	1,225,250.00	1,105,644.60
Other purposes	200,000	1,758,497.00	1,758,497.00
TOTAL SECTION 12	600,000	2,983,747.00	2,864,141.60

Section 13. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. . Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

189	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	160,441,000	220,645,313.00	220,645,313.00
190	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	22,400,000	25,920,309.30	25,270,142.35
191	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	8,344,100	10,504,183.00	10,504,183.00
192	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	850,000	864,635.05	864,635.05
193	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for work at night, on Sunday and on state holidays	1,500,000	2,300,000.00	2,192,440.65
194	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	800,000	1,000,000.00	899,297.45
195	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of delegations	8,516,000	8,366,000.00	8,096,408.55
196	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of boundary definition with neighboring countries and expenses of the Commission for Codification of International Law	2,600,000	2,200,000.00	1,867,618.30
197	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the host delegation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	600,000	600,000.00	518,822.15
198	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operation of radio equipment	6,900,000	7,087,377.20	7,068,383.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
199	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of temporary housing			
200	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,000,000	2,720,000.00	2,399,986.30
201	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of international treaties into the languages of the nationalities and minorities of Yugoslavia and other expenses	650,000	850,000.00	605,734.95
202	01-2-2	07-2-2	Assembling and processing archive materials	1,170,000	1,170,000.00	1,156,870.00
203	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	1,410,000	1,757,573.80	1,757,573.80
204	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of documentation service	35,991,000	35,991,000.00	33,753,764.00
205	01-2-2	07-2-2	Research projects, detailed studies and analyses	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
207	01-2-2	07-2-2	Specialized training of personnel for the communications service	14,000,000	14,653,994.40	14,653,994.40
208	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent and maintenance of the office space of the Protocol Department	150,000	150,000.00	129,425.50
209	01-2-3	07-2-3	Expenditures for personnel and material outlays of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	720,000	822,000.00	819,657.00
210	01-2-3	07-2-3	Obligations consisting of scheduled payments on buildings purchased on credit to meet the needs of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	955,000,000	1,059,101,936.00	1,059,101,936.00
				49,376,100	40,892,872.25	38,984,511.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
211	01-2-3	07-2-3	Replacement of the travel documents of Yugoslav citizens abroad	4,000,000	4,307,000.00	4,306,441.20
212	01-2-3	07-2-3	Physical and technical security measures	570,000	570,000.00	482,014.20
213	01-2-3	07-2-3	Appropriation for activity to inform Yugoslav citizens working and living abroad	4,000,000	4,040,000.00	4,024,020.50
214	01-2-3	07-2-3	Costs of repatriation and deportation of Yugoslav citizens from foreign countries	2,000,000	1,800,000.00	1,793,861.10
215	01-2-3	07-2-3	Preparation and publication of documents on foreign policy	1,600,000	2,222,400.00	2,222,400.00
216	01-2-3	07-2-3	Miscellaneous gifts of aid in accordance with the principles of international solidarity	2,800,000	--	--
217	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	8,000,000	8,000,000.00	7,703,439.20
Total Basic Purpose 07				1,303,388,200	1,465,736,594.00	1,458,975,843.80
(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
218	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the capital investment program of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs	175,117,000	188,386,000.00	188,386,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
219	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the capital investment program to erect structures to meet the needs of foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Belgrade	51,100,000	51,100,000.00	51,100,000.00
220	03-1	14-2-21	Modernization of technical equipment	21,000,000	21,900,000.00	21,900,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	247,217,000	261,386,000.00	261,386,000.00
			(08) Basic Purpose 19. Undistributed Funds			
221	08-2	19-2-21	Undistributed funds	6,500,000	3,281,000.00	3,186,010.12
222	08-2	19-2-21	Costs of organizing the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries which will be held in 1978 in Belgrade	38,509,000	38,509,000.00	36,479,338.85
			Total Basic Purpose 19	45,009,000	41,790,000.00	39,665,348.97
			Total Section 13 (Items 189 through 222)	1,595,614,200	1,768,912,594.00	1,760,027,192.77
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 13. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
			Regular activity	182,841,000	246,565,622.30	245,915,455.35
			Other purposes	1,412,773,200	1,522,346,971.70	1,514,111,737.42
			TOTAL SECTION 13	1,595,614,200	1,768,912,594.00	1,760,027,192.77



Section 14. Federal Secretariat for National Defense

Basic Purpose 08. National Defense

223	02-1-1 08-2	Funds to organize, develop and modernize the Yugoslav People's Army	41,458,000,000	41,458,000,000.00	41,373,737,346.95
224	02-1-1 08-2	Funds to cover expenditures related to rendering services to recipients outside the Yugoslav People's Army	800,000,000	800,000,000.00	800,000,000.00
225	02-2-2 08-2	Funds to cover obligations carried over from past years	421,000,000	421,000,000.00	421,000,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 08			42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95
Total Section 14 (Items 223 through 225)			42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 14. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Regular activity	--	--	--
Other purposes	42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95
TOTAL SECTION 14	42,679,000,000	42,679,000,000.00	42,594,737,346.95

Section 15. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs

(01)  
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

226	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	300,537,350	428,142,585.00	428,142,585.00
227	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	27,000,000	38,500,000.00	38,405,385.55
228	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,736,590	3,636,679.00	3,480,226.75
229	01-2-2	07-2-2	For designated purposes	130,288,000	226,538,000.00	226,538,000.00
230	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	7,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
231	01-2-2	07-2-2	Personnel training	6,100,000	6,100,000.00	6,100,000.00
232	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preventive medicine, insurance of personnel and one-time aid under Article 37 of the Law on Law Enforcement in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,500,000	818,000.00	758,204.55
233	01-2-2	07-2-2	Building maintenance	4,000,000	4,500,000.00	4,161,133.90
234	01-2-2	07-2-2	Moving and shipping costs	3,200,000	400,000.00	400,000.00
235	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	650,000	1,130,000.00	1,127,670.00
236	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other work	1,400,000	2,200,000.00	2,125,561.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
237	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of athletic equipment	200,000	325,000.00	282,358.00
238	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the personnel training center	2,800,000	1,800,000.00	1,799,915.45
239	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	1,000,000	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00
240	01-2-2	07-2-2	Obligations to law enforcement agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces under Article 43 of the Law on Law Enforcement in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	6,400,000	19,503,116.00	19,503,116.00
241	01-2-3	07-2-3	Expenses of the transit-reception center for refugees	1,400,000	250,000.00	183,217.25
242	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	5,000,000	3,805,000.00	3,805,000.00
243	01-2-3	07-2-3	Institute's operating expenses	7,000,000	9,500,000.00	9,496,451.75
Total Basic Purpose 07				508,211,940	755,348,380.00	754,508,825.40
(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
244	03-1	14-2-21	Financing under the modernization program	256,760,000	179,120,000.00	179,120,000.00
245	03-1	14-2-21	Purchase of the special-purpose transport helicopter	57,340,000	63,312,000.00	63,312,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 14				314,100,000	242,432,000.00	242,432,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Section 15 (Items 226 through 245)						
				822,311,940	997,780,380.00	996,940,825.40
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 15. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS						
				327,537,350	466,642,585.00	466,547,970.55
				494,774,590	531,137,795.00	530,392,854.85
TOTAL SECTION 15						
				822,311,940	997,780,380.00	996,940,825.40
Section 16. Federal Secretariat for the Market and Prices						
Title 1. Secretariat						
(01) Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
246	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	11,930,300	13,390,660.00	13,390,660.00
247	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
248	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,817,000	2,019,720.00	2,010,837.65
249	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	250,000	250,000.00	20,735.15
250	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	180,000.00	89,387.20
251	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	70,000	40,000.00	32,262.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
252	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	200,000	100,000.00	53,498.20
253	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	700,000	700,000.00	293,378.10
254	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of data processing	113,000	50,000.00	--
255	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	30,000	30,000.00	10,520.25
Total Basic Purpose 07				16,310,300	17,760,380.00	16,901,279.40
Total Title 1				16,310,300	17,760,380.00	16,901,279.40

Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

256	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	13,637,770	18,325,655.00	18,325,655.00
257	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	1,270,359.30
258	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	284,920	364,185.00	364,184.95
259	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	200,000	200,000.00	--
260	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of authorized organizations and specialists for quality control of products being imported	2,000,000	1,500,000.00	702,504.50
261	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	200,000.00	58,958.60
262	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of quality control	400,000	400,000.00	385,201.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
263	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent			
264	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	500,000	500,000.00	492,776.90
265	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration for expert testimony and expert evaluation	60,000	60,000.00	15,677.00
266	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	600,000	600,000.00	158,756.35
267	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized publications	300,000	300,000.00	164,468.20
268	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	60,000	60,000.00	40,449.30
269	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	2,500,000	2,200,000.00	1,400,160.30
				<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>9,831.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 07	<u>22,252,690</u>	<u>26,219,840.00</u>	<u>23,388,982.45</u>
			Total Title 2	<u>22,252,690</u>	<u>26,219,840.00</u>	<u>23,388,982.45</u>

### Title 3. Federal Bureau for Prices

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

270	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	5,553,290	7,353,340.00	7,353,340.00
271	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	600,000	740,000.00	740,000.00
272	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,033,300	1,615,250.00	1,604,241.05
273	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of printing publications	50,000	50,000.00	20,397.30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	66,000	26,000.00	10,678.65
275	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	183,000	83,000.00	83,000.00
276	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	70,000	70,000.00	67,591.95
277	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	15,000	15,000.00	8,164.80
Total Basic Purpose 07				7,570,590	9,952,590.00	9,887,413.75
Total Title 3				7,570,590	9,952,590.00	9,887,413.75
Title 4. Federal Directorate for Reserves of Industrial Products						
(01)						
Basic Purpose 23. Current Financing of Directorates for Federal Commodity Reserves						
278	01-2-4	23-2-21	Funds for operation of the work community	18,480,000	18,480,000.00	18,400,000.00
279	01-2-4	23-2-21	Funds for designated purposes	265,292,000	265,292,000.00	182,000,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 23				283,772,000	283,772,000.00	200,400,000.00
Total Title 4				283,772,000	283,772,000.00	200,400,000.00

Title 5. Federal Directorate for Reserves of Foodstuffs

(01)  
Basic Purpose 23. Current Financing of Directorates for Federal Commodity Reserves

280	01-2-4 23-2-21	Funds for operation of the work community	25,300,000	25,300,000.00	25,300,000.00
281	01-2-4 23-2-21	Funds for designated purposes	613,508,000	613,508,000.00	613,508,000.00
		Total Basic Purpose 23	638,808,000	638,808,000.00	638,808,000.00
		Total Title 5	638,808,000	638,808,000.00	638,808,000.00
		Total Section 16 (Items 246 through 281)	968,713,580	976,512,810.00	889,385,675.60

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 16. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE MARKET AND PRICES

	Regular activity	34,221,360	42,309,655.00	42,080,014.30
	Other purposes	934,492,210	934,203,155.00	847,305,661.30
	TOTAL SECTION 16	968,713,580	976,512,810.00	889,385,675.60

Section 17. Federal Secretariat for Finance

Title 1. Secretariat

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

282	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	30,171,000	40,180,080.00	40,180,080.00
283	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,810,000	2,620,100.00	2,591,217.80
284	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	3,423,700	3,745,819.00	3,711,210.25
285	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	84,000	98,040.00	98,040.00
286	01-2-2	07-2-2	Gathering evidence on Yugoslav property abroad	13,200	2,700.00	2,513.10
287	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the customs commission	80,500	75,100.00	75,067.60
288	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation from and into foreign languages	46,000	46,000.00	34,143.55
289	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,140,000	866,000.00	864,410.40
290	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	62,000	122,000.00	114,534.00
291	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	259,000	402,000.00	401,837.60
292	01-2-2	07-2-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	287,000	387,000.00	386,071.55
293	01-2-2	07-2-2	Financing the program for improvement of the qualifications of personnel	170,000	80,000.00	76,819.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
294	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	370,000	83,360.00	--
295	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printing the budget and the final account of the budget	40,000	33,000.00	32,193.00
296	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of financial publications	60,000	55,000.00	55,000.00
297	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Commission for Preparation of Changes in the System	500,000	320,000.00	316,498.65
298	01-2-2	07-2-2	For designated purposes	180,000	95,400.00	95,400.00
299	01-2-2	07-2-2	New jobs in federal agencies	80,000,000	125,055.00	125,055.00
300	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to establish uniformity of personal incomes in federal bodies and agencies	300,000,000	5,666,856.00	5,666,856.00
301	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds for community consumption	105,000,000	125,000,000.00	124,715,633.00
302	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to finance research projects and scientific studies	38,000,000	38,000,000.00	31,923,330.00
303	01-2-3	07-2-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia via	2,100,000	2,100,000.00	981,583.85
304	01-2-3	07-2-3	Remuneration and commission paid to the Social Accounting Service	11,000,000	8,000,000.00	6,577,709.99
305	01-2-3	07-2-3	Rent on the Ethiopian Embassy	40,000	36,000.00	36,000.00
306	01-2-3	07-2-3	Expenses of the Commission for Revaluation of Capital Assets	100,000	--	--
307	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	28,750	28,750.00	9,960.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
308	01-2-3	07-2-3	Obligations to the African Development Fund	28,240,000	26,930,667.00	26,930,667.00
309	01-2-3	07-2-3	Membership dues in the Inter-American Bank	35,322,000	36,631,333.00	36,631,333.00
310	01-2-3	07-2-3	Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)	49,664,880	49,664,880.00	49,664,880.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				688,172,030	341,395,140.00	332,298,045.29
(05)						
Basic Purpose 09. Supplemental Funds of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces						
311	05-2	09-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,498,535,000	2,498,535,000.00	2,498,535,000.00
312	05-2	09-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	1,138,809,000	1,138,809,000.00	1,138,809,000.00
313	05-2	09-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, including 55 million to overcome difficulties in balancing the budget in 1978	920,969,000	920,969,000.00	920,969,000.00
314	05-2	09-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	2,469,687,000	2,469,687,000.00	2,469,687,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 09				7,028,000,000	7,028,000,000.00	7,028,000,000.00

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
			(06) Basic Purpose 10. Ear- marked Supplemental Funds			
315	06-9	10-2	Earmarked supplemental funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Com- munity of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disabil- ity Insurance Fund	224,000,000	313,071,171.00	313,071,171.00
316	06-9	10-2	Funds for preferential pensions of military per- sonnel in the context of the provision of the Law on the Obligations of the Federation for Pensions of Veterans			
317	06-9	10-2	Funds for adjustment of military pensions	913,000,000	913,000,000.00	913,000,000.00
318	06-9	10-2	Earmarked supplemental funds to cover the defi- cit in the Military Per- sonnel Pension Fund	718,000,000	998,000,000.00	998,000,000.00
				<u>2,493,000,000</u>	<u>2,493,000,000.00</u>	<u>2,493,000,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 10	<u>4,348,000,000</u>	<u>4,717,071,171.00</u>	<u>4,717,071,171.00</u>
			(03) Basic Purpose 14. Noneco- nomic Investments			
319	03-1	14-2-21	Funds for revaluation en- visaged by laws for non- economic investments	<u>78,600,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 14	78,600,000	--	--
			(09)			
			Basic Purpose 17. Obligations Carried Over From Past Years			
320	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations arising out of domestic loans	2,000,000	--	--
321	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations arising out of foreign loans	11,000,000	13,000,000.00	12,964,507.58
322	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations based on credit extended to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to repair earthquake damage	10,000,000	3,066,903.00	8,066,903.00
323	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations arising out of foreign property nationalized	2,000,000	--	--
324	09-4-2	17-2	Funds to repay credit for agricultural surpluses used to finance the Federal Budget for 1965 and the Federal Budget for 1966	182,000,000	181,017,000.00	181,017,000.00
325	09-4-2	17-2	Funds to amortize bonds and changes in rates of exchange carried over from past years	3,320,800,000	3,054,177,575.00	3,054,173,994.20
326	09-4-2	17-2	Repayment of credit to the Yugoslav National Bank related to carrying out the program of permanent federal commodity reserves for the year 1975	238,000,000	164,551,927.00	164,551,927.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
327	09-4-2	17-2	Repayment of credit to the Yugoslav National Bank related to carrying out the program of permanent federal commodity reserves for the year 1976	445,000,000	480,132,912.00	480,132,912.00
328	09-4-2	17-2	Funds to repay international credit extended for improved transportation facilities in Montenegro	60,000,000	62,420,000.00	62,420,000.00
329	09-4-2	17-2	Funds to cover the difference in time between date of subscription of the loan and placement of the resources of the Federal Fund for Credit Financing of the Economic Development of the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces	468,000,000	468,000,000.00	468,000,000.00
330	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations in relation to Phase II in regulation of the Danube	21,009,000	21,009,000.00	21,009,000.00
331	09-4-2	17-2	Funds to settle obligations to the republics and autonomous provinces on the basis of the milk premium	138,100,000	138,100,000.00	138,044,000.00
331a	09-4-2	17-2	Obligations arising out of promotion of foreign trade	--	1,162,400,000.00	1,162,303,618.55
331b	09-4-2	17-2	Other obligations arising out of promotion of foreign trade	--	117,231,827.00	117,231,827.00

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 17	4,897,909,000	5,870,107,148.00	5,869,915,689.33
			(08) Basic Purpose 18. Transfers to the Permanent Budgetary Reserve of the Federation			
332	08-1	18-2	Transfers to the permanent budgetary reserve of the Federation	300,000,000	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 18	300,000,000	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
			Basic Purpose 19. Undistributed Funds			
333	08-2	19-2-21	Current budgetary reserve	200,000,000	215,578,465.25	209,678,076.40
			Total Basic Purpose 19	200,000,000	215,578,465.25	209,678,076.40
			(10) Basic Purpose 20. Reimbursement of the Social Accounting Service			
334	10-1	20-2	Reimbursement to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for recordkeeping, monitoring and furnishing information and analyses	125,000,000	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 20	125,000,000	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Title 1	17,665,681,030	18,597,151,924.25	18,581,962,982.02
			Title 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
335	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	26,036,100	31,773,237.00	31,773,237.00
336	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,250,000	1,350,000.00	1,260,183.15
337	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	285,580	375,901.00	367,545.85
338	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in foreign exchange inspectorates in the republic	35,000	35,000.00	28,463.20
339	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	1,720,000	1,620,000.00	1,347,230.60
340	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent and maintenance of office space	350,000	350,000.00	347,263.95
341	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	400,000	400,000.00	214,141.00
342	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	300,000	100,000.00	45,746.80
343	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	5,400	5,400.00	1,825.75
			Total Basic Purpose 07	30,382,080	36,009,538.00	35,385,637.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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(03)

Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments

344	03-1	14-2-21	Purchase of office space outside Belgrade	3,060,000	3,060,000.00	3,060,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	3,060,000	3,060,000.00	3,060,000.00
			Total Title 2	33,442,080	39,069,538.00	38,445,637.30
			Total Section 17 (Items 282 through 344)	17,699,123,110	18,636,221,462.25	18,620,408,619.32

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 17. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR FINANCE

Regular activity	59,267,100	75,923,417.00	75,804,717.95
Other purposes	17,639,856,010	18,560,298,045.25	18,544,603,901.37
TOTAL SECTION 17	17,699,123,110	18,636,221,462.25	18,620,408,619.32

Section 18. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

345	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	21,563,960	34,463,946.00	34,463,946.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
346	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	2,600,000	2,765,000.00	2,747,303.10
347	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,910,220	4,856,070.00	4,851,649.10
348	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	84,000	208,730.00	208,730.00
349	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime, bonuses of typists based on quota, and remuneration of nonstaff personnel, professional commissions and work groups	440,000	240,000.00	236,889.00
350	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of bulletins, other materials and forms for implementing the foreign trade and foreign exchange system	200,000	85,000.00	84,904.40
351	01-2-2	07-2-2	Research work, information and documentation services, and advisory work of various institutions	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
352	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of foreign and Yugoslav delegations	2,200,000	1,760,000.00	1,738,808.25
353	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration for translation of various technical materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	30,000	--	--
354	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	25,000	15,000.00	11,786.70
355	01-2-2	07-2-2	Current building maintenance	400,000	250,000.00	247,678.45
356	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	4,502,000	6,344,000.00	6,343,430.75



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
357	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment			
358	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	500,000	380,000.00	374,902.90
				100,000	50,000.00	45,473.95
			Total Basic Purpose 07	35,655,180	51,517,746.00	51,455,502.60
			Total Section 18 (Items 345 through 358)	35,655,180	51,517,746.00	51,455,502.60
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 18. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR FOREIGN TRADE			
			Regular activity	24,163,960	37,228,946.00	37,211,249.10
			Other purposes	11,491,220	14,288,800.00	14,244,253.50
			TOTAL SECTION 18	35,655,180	51,517,746.00	51,455,502.60
			Section 19. Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of the Federal Administration			
			Title 1. Secretariat			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
359	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	7,090,000	8,881,980.00	8,881,980.00
360	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	600,000	540,000.00	528,988.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
361	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	3,139,590	3,770,905.00	3,759,010.20
362	01-2-2	07-2-2	Personal incomes of personnel awaiting assignment	9,954,940	16,689,099.00	16,251,079.80
363	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	42,000	187,280.00	186,420.00
364	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of extradition	700,000	670,000.00	670,000.00
365	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	65,000	45,000.00	45,000.00
366	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of petitions and documents from foreign languages	20,000	12,300.00	11,000.00
367	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of expert testimony and trial costs	50,000	20,000.00	20,000.00
368	01-2-2	07-2-2	Consultations related to preparing legal statutes and traveling expenses related to consultations	200,000	200,000.00	199,661.00
369	01-2-3	07-2-3	Funds to carry out the work program of the Institute for Comparative Law	2,205,300	2,205,300.00	2,205,000.00
370	01-2-3	07-2-3	Funds for operation of the Center for Improvement of Federal Administration	3,000,000	3,228,528.00	3,228,528.00
371	01-2-3	07-2-3	Remuneration of the Health Center of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs for outpatient services	360,000	360,000.00	356,824.95
372	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	2,000	2,000.00	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				27,428,860	36,812,392.00	36,343,792.30

(03)

Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments

373	03-1	14-2-21	For housing construction to be used in making personnel changes and to upgrade the composition of personnel with respect to skills	22,500,000	57,411,000.00	57,411,000.00
374	03-1	14-2-21	For housing construction related to rotation of officials	139,299,000	119,299,000.00	119,299,000.00
375	03-1	14-2-21	Construction of the annex of the federal agency building at No 104 Bulevar AVNOJ-a in New Belgrade	135,679,000	135,679,000.00	135,679,000.00
376	03-1	14-2-21	Construction of housing for retired personnel of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs	20,000,000	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 14				317,478,000	332,389,000.00	332,389,000.00
Total Title 1				344,906,860	369,201,392.00	368,732,792.30

Title 2. Center for Information and Documentation Services in the Federal Executive Council

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

377	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	3,908,150	6,678,937.00	6,678,937.00
378	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	450,000	450,000.00	450,000.00
379	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	265,980	340,309.00	340,309.00
380	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	30,000	26,000.00	24,395.85
381	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000	50,000.00	46,407.10
382	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized literature	200,000	200,000.00	200,000.00
383	01-2-2	07-2-2	Material costs incurred in publishing and preserving documentation and information materials	240,000	235,000.00	235,000.00
384	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of operating the electronic computer	550,000	539,000.00	538,759.40
385	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of preparing designs of the information system	500,000	400,000.00	399,853.55
386	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	70,000	70,000.00	70,000.00
387	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	401,400	--	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				6,665,530	8,989,246.00	8,983,661.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(03)			
			Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
388	03-1	14-2-21	Purchase of the electronic computer	18,881,000	18,881,000.00	18,881,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	18,881,000	18,881,000.00	18,881,000.00
			Total Title 2	25,546,530	27,870,246.00	27,864,661.90
			Total Section 19 (Items 359 through 388)	370,453,390	397,071,638.00	396,597,454.20
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 19. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR JUSTICE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION			
			Regular activity	12,048,180	16,550,917.00	16,539,905.35
			Other purposes	358,405,210	380,520,721.00	380,057,548.85
			TOTAL SECTION 19	370,453,390	397,071,638.00	396,597,454.20

Section 20. Federal Committee for Social Planning

(01)  
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

389	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	757,870	757,870.00	393,000.00
390	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	270,000	270,000.00	50,000.00
391	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	529,040	529,040.00	361,174.65
392	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses of members of the committee and its work group in Yugoslavia	450,000	450,000.00	32,199.00
393	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	400,000	400,000.00	--
394	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of international cooperation in Yugoslavia	30,000	30,000.00	--
395	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	8,000	8,000.00	--
396	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	30,000	30,000.00	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				2,474,910	2,474,910.00	836,373.65
Total Section 20 (Items 389 through 396)				2,474,910	2,474,910.00	836,373.65



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 20. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL PLANNING						
			Regular activity	1,027,870	1,027,870.00	443,000.00
			Other purposes	1,447,040	1,447,040.00	393,373.65
			TOTAL SECTION 20	2,474,910	2,474,910.00	836,373.65
Section 21. Federal Com- mittee for Energy and In- dustry						
(01) Basic Purpose 07. Opera- tion of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organiza- tions						
397	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity		18,357,440.00	18,357,440.00
398	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	1,100,000	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
399	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,316,000	2,936,300.00	2,895,111.65
400	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation in Yugoslavia	360,000	360,000.00	185,754.40
401	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	800,000	800,000.00	401,376.60
402	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of members of commissions	170,000	140,000.00	75,486.45
403	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of holding meetings of the Committee	340,000	220,000.00	67,843.85
404	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in inter- national organizations	3,771,160	3,771,160.00	3,752,673.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
405	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	3,000,000	3,000,000.00	1,782,000.00
406	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separa- tion from family	84,000	84,000.00	31,900.00
407	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	80,000	30,000.00	--
408	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	180,000	180,000.00	179,468.55
409	01-2-2	07-2-2	Defense-related expendi- tures	290,000	190,000.00	36,792.20
			Total Basic Purpose 07	26,740,240	31,468,900.00	29,165,847.30
			Total Section 21 (Items 397 through 409)	26,740,240	31,468,900.00	29,165,847.30
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 21. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY AND INDUSTRY			
			Regular activity	15,349,080	19,757,440.00	19,757,440.00
			Other purposes	11,391,160	11,711,460.00	9,408,407.30
			TOTAL SECTION 21	26,740,240	31,468,900.00	29,165,847.30
			Section 22. Federal Com- mittee for Agriculture			
			(01) Basic Purpose 07. Opera- tion of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organiza- tions			
410	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	10,175,940	13,024,199.00	13,024,199.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
411	01-2-1	07-2-1	Expenditures for personnel of border stations	15,859,010	26,038,516.00	26,038,000.00
412	01-2-2	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,510,000	1,806,000.00	1,806,000.00
413	01-2-2	07-2-1	Material outlays of border stations	7,710,000	7,710,000.00	7,710,000.00
414	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,329,300	2,976,620.00	2,976,620.00
415	01-2-2	07-2-2	Contribution to the World Food Program (WFP)	3,260,000	3,313,862.00	3,313,862.00
416	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation in water management	500,000	650,000.00	650,000.00
417	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of members of special commissions	200,000	200,000.00	200,000.00
418	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of control of chemical agents for plant protection	90,000	90,000.00	90,000.00
419	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of control of chemical agents for stock protection	30,000	30,000.00	--
420	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Hydrology Program	2,500,000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
421	01-2-2	07-2-2	Administration of measures in the border zone in the domain of veterinary science and protection of plants	3,500,000	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00
422	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation in agriculture and forestry	1,760,000	2,110,000.00	2,110,000.00
423	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of holding meetings of the Committee	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
424	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to hold seminars, to give classes and to prepare regulations in the fields of veterinary science and protection of plants	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	950,000.00
425	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in the domain of plant protection at border crossings	280,000	280,000.00	280,000.00
426	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to monitor the movements of highly contagious (quarantine) diseases and pests in the field of plant protection	350,000	350,000.00	335,021.00
427	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations (FAO)	7,352,460	7,402,460.00	7,389,198.45
428	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	320,000	320,000.00	168,311.90
429	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of plant protection at border crossings	520,000	520,000.00	167,085.35
430	01-2-2	07-2-2	Certification of newly created varieties and approval for putting seeds and nursery stock into production	1,700,000	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00
431	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel for performing veterinary inspection at the border	300,000	300,000.00	193,495.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
432	01-2-2	07-2-2	Funds to check out and apply new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in the year 1978	1,870,000	1,970,000.00	1,970,000.00
433	01-2-2	07-2-2	Accounting and the printing of instructions for enforcement of regulations and measures in federal jurisdiction	800,000	880,000.00	780,000.00
434	01-2-2	07-2-2	Holding of fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses for the sake of promotion of agriculture	1,250,000	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
435	01-2-2	07-2-2	Monitoring, establishing and carrying on cooperative relations with countries with which Yugoslavia has intergovernmental committees and commissions, especially with the developing countries	800,000	620,000.00	612,854.00
436	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
437	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of ascertaining the behavior of the active ingredients of pesticides	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00
438	01-2-2	07-2-2	Contribution to the International Fund for Development of Agriculture	5,400,000	137,250.00	--
439	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the commissions and work groups of the Committee	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
440	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation of officials for separation from family	42,000	42,000.00	38,520.00
441	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	700,000	700,000.00	700,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				74,408,710	92,583,795.00	91,553,166.70
Total Section 22 (Items 410 through 441)				74,408,710	92,583,795.00	91,553,166.70
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 22. FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR AGRICULTURE						
Regular activity				35,254,950	48,578,715.00	48,578,199.00
Other purposes				39,153,760	44,005,080.00	42,974,967.70
TOTAL SECTION 22				74,408,710	92,583,795.00	91,553,166.70
Section 23. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications						
Title 1. Committee (01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
442	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	13,265,980	14,766,045.00	14,766,045.00
443	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,100,000	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
444	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,816,250	2,765,528.00	2,643,090.70
445	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of technical regulations	200,000	550,000.00	545,300.45
446	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	200,000	380,000.00	373,188.80
447	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,680,000	7,080,000.00	1,517,497.75
448	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of members of commissions	228,000	528,000.00	509,816.55
449	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printing of international permits and licenses used in transportation	300,000	300,000.00	125,194.70
450	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	220,000	110,000.00	106,313.20
451	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations			
452	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the participation of experts of the Yugoslav Ship Register on matters of interest to the Federation	4,368,550	4,368,550.00	2,209,144.75
453	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	660,000	660,000.00	660,000.00
454	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of holding the meetings of the Committee	84,000	84,000.00	37,555.65
455	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of representative offices abroad	242,000	242,000.00	96,186.05
456	01-2-2	07-2-2	Maintaining regular air transportation in both directions between Belgrade and Tirana	900,000	900,000.00	853,015.25
457	01-2-3	07-2-3	For safety of navigation in maritime transportation	2,288,000	2,288,000.00	2,288,000.00
				33,320,000	38,311,000.00	38,311,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
458	01-2-3	07-2-3	For safety of navigation in river transportation	41,400,000	41,400,000.00	41,400,000.00
459	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	242,000	242,000.00	162,835.25
460	01-2-3	07-2-3	Funds for the work of the Geomagnetic Institute on matters of interest to the Federation	5,830,000	5,830,000.00	5,830,000.00
461	01-2-3	07-2-3	Funds to cover obligations arising out of passes used in passenger transportation	70,600,000	69,510,000.00	69,351,486.98
			Total Basic Purpose 07	178,944,780	186,565,123.00	183,035,671.08
			(03)			
			Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
462	03-1	14-2-21	Program to modernize institutions	9,208,000	17,777,000.00	17,777,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	9,208,000	17,777,000.00	17,777,000.00
			(08)			
			Basic Purpose 19. Undistributed Funds			
463	08-2	19-2-21	Undistributed funds	4,991,000	--	--
			Total Basic Purpose 19	4,991,000	--	--
			Total Title 1	193,143,780	204,342,123.00	200,812,671.08

Title 2. Federal Administration for Flight Control

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

464	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	151,784,820	188,155,314.00	188,155,314.00
465	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,728,000	1,728,000.00	1,728,000.00
466	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	599,060	599,060.00	564,139.25
467	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of operating facilities	15,000,000	17,945,000.00	17,945,000.00
468	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent	1,229,960	1,029,960.00	1,016,423.60
469	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of airplane use	3,450,000	2,750,000.00	2,744,770.45
470	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	15,931,000	15,931,000.00	15,777,194.30
471	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for work at night and holidays and overtime	4,209,000	4,679,000.00	4,674,886.85
472	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	410,000	410,000.00	404,271.90
473	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of vehicle use	2,316,000	2,716,000.00	2,656,502.90
474	01-2-2	07-2-2	Insurance	1,273,000	1,173,000.00	1,141,862.15
475	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	3,790,500	3,890,500.00	3,828,029.10
476	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printshop expenses	506,000	406,000.00	359,704.30
477	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	4,190,000	4,190,000.00	4,183,149.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
478	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	345,000	345,000.00	345,000.00
479	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international and other organizations	3,118,000	173,000.00	169,081.25
480	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment for workplace safety	210,500	210,500.00	149,520.55
481	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses arising out of guaranties issued	55,000	15,000.00	4,073.60
482	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to fixtures and furnishings	504,000	504,000.00	498,891.70
483	01-2-2	07-2-2	Guarding and security of property	845,000	1,195,000.00	1,195,000.00
484	01-2-2	07-2-2	Medical examinations of controllers, pilots and chauffeurs	682,900	582,900.00	578,527.70
485	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of teaching aids and textbooks for training	395,000	315,000.00	293,840.60
486	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	180,000	180,000.00	178,064.55
			Total Basic Purpose 07	212,752,740	249,123,234.00	248,492,248.55
(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
487	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the construction program of the joint civilian and military aircraft guidance services	123,205,000	123,205,000.00	123,205,000.00
488	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the program for modernization of the joint civilian and military aircraft guidance services	133,525,000	139,234,045.20	139,234,045.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 14	256,730,000	262,439,045.20	262,439,045.20
			Total Title 2	469,482,740	511,562,279.20	510,931,293.75

Title 3. Federal Administration for Radio Communication

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

489	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	12,201,160	15,285,635.00	15,285,635.00
490	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	670,000	740,000.00	715,371.55
491	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	546,540	686,500.00	652,502.70
492	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	150,000	50,000.00	39,611.55
493	01-2-2	07-2-2	Maintenance of monitoring and measuring centers	790,000	790,000.00	776,615.20
494	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	165,000	125,000.00	118,133.80
495	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the motor pool	200,000	200,000.00	184,677.25
496	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	330,000	310,000.00	274,962.80
497	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	190,000	360,000.00	354,074.60
498	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	20,000	20,000.00	19,525.60
499	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of specialized technical regulations, instructions and detailed studies	20,000	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
500	01-2-2	07-2-2	Processing of information and documentary data	300,000	300,000.00	298,322.70
501	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	300,000	240,000.00	239,873.10
			Total Basic Purpose 07	15,882,700	19,107,135.00	18,959,315.85

(03)  
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments

502 03-1 14-2-21 Financing the program for development and modernization of work on frequency allocation and monitoring of radio communications

				11,753,000	12,142,000.00	12,142,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	11,753,000	12,142,000.00	12,142,000.00
			Total Title 3	27,635,700	31,249,135.00	31,101,315.85

Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate

(01)  
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

503	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	6,087,150	7,246,961.00	7,246,961.00
504	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	500,000	500,000.00	385,000.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
505	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	371,720	308,100.00	303,134.30
506	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of aircraft and automobile use	180,000	180,000.00	105,000.00
507	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	136,800	136,800.00	136,800.00
508	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	20,000	20,000.00	--
509	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	750,000	720,000.00	391,487.75
510	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	200,000	230,000.00	200,000.00
511	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling and moving expenses	700,000	700,000.00	600,602.35
512	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	200,000	761,954.80	761,954.80
513	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation expenses	50,000	50,000.00	5,182.00
514	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of organizing conferences	30,000	30,000.00	--
515	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of specialized education	80,000	80,000.00	--
516	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for work at night and on state holidays	15,000	15,000.00	--
517	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	3,000	3,000.00	3,000.00
518	01-2-2	07-2-2	Fee for transport of personnel to and from work	200,000	200,000.00	188,626.50
			Total Basic Purpose 07	9,423,670	11,181,815.80	10,327,748.70
			Total Title 4	9,423,670	11,181,815.80	10,327,748.70
			Total Section 23 (Items 442 through 518)	699,685,890	758,335,353.00	753,173,029.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 23. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS						
	Regular activity			187,337,110	229,671,955.00	229,532,326.55
	Other purposes			512,348,780	528,663,398.00	523,640,702.83
	TOTAL SECTION 23			699,685,890	758,335,353.00	753,173,029.38
Section 24. Federal Com- mittee for Tourism						
(01)						
Basic Purpose 07. Opera- tion of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organiza- tions						
519	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	1,820,360	1,820,360.00	1,280,000.00
520	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	280,000	280,000.00	90,000.00
521	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,004,640	1,004,640.00	507,071.75
522	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of holding meet- ings of the Committee	200,000	173,000.00	13,967.10
523	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international negotiations and meetings	171,600	171,600.00	45,678.65
524	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	200,000.00	12,914.55
525	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in inter- national organizations	1,083,280	1,110,280.00	1,108,394.30
526	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration for overtime and nighttime work	20,000	20,000.00	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 07	4,779,880	4,779,880.00	3,058,026.35
			Total Section 24 (Items 519 through 526)	4,779,880	4,779,880.00	3,058,026.35
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 24. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR TOURISM			
			Regular activity	2,100,360	2,100,360.00	1,370,000.00
			Other purposes	2,679,520	2,679,520.00	1,688,026.35
			TOTAL SECTION 24	4,779,880	4,779,880.00	3,058,026.35
			Section 25. Federal Committee for Economic Cooperation With the Developing Countries			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
527	01-1-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	3,354,170	3,354,170.00	1,844,170.00
528	01-2-1-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	660,000	660,000.00	575,559.40
529	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,087,170	2,087,170.00	1,304,841.40
530	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	125,000	125,000.00	4,000.00
531	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	50,000	50,000.00	19,060.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
532	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	830,000	830,000.00	62,537.55
533	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	205,000	205,000.00	14,044.70
534	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of meetings of the Committee and of the Managing Board of the Fund of Solidarity With Non-aligned Countries and Developing Countries	100,000	100,000.00	34,698.00
535	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	330,000	330,000.00	--
536	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent on office space	550,000	550,000.00	64,251.50
537	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscription to publications of various institutions	80,000	80,000.00	--
538	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration for assembling documentation to meet the Committee's needs	500,000	500,000.00	140,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				8,871,340	8,871,340.00	4,063,162.55
Total Section 25 (Items 527 through 538)				8,871,340	8,871,340.00	4,063,162.55
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 25. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES						
Regular activity				4,014,170	4,014,170.00	2,419,729.40
Other purposes				4,857,170	4,857,170.00	1,643,433.15
TOTAL SECTION 25				8,871,340	8,871,340.00	4,063,162.55

Section 26. Federal Committee for Labor and Employment

Title 1. Committee

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

539	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	6,342,430	6,342,430.00	6,342,430.00
540	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	350,000	350,000.00	350,000.00
541	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	2,166,640	2,166,640.00	2,078,589.95
542	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	78,000	--	--
543	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	684,000	684,000.00	682,143.00
544	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	300,000	300,000.00	231,858.15
545	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and of their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	150,000	150,000.00	83,051.50
546	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of issuing the reports of the Labor Inspectorate	160,000	160,000.00	138,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
547	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	6,228,000	6,228,000.00	6,228,000.00
548	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of holding the meetings of the Committee	242,000	242,000.00	149,582.25
549	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of materials from foreign languages	60,000	60,000.00	18,471.65
550	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase and maintenance of equipment	55,000	55,000.00	11,111.95
551	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized literature	33,000	33,000.00	32,320.00
552	01-2-3	07-2-3	Financing activities directed toward Yugoslavs working abroad	15,000,000	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
553	01-2-3	07-2-3	Funds for the May Day Award	1,212,000	1,212,000.00	1,212,000.00
554	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	30,000	30,000.00	12,108.75
			Total Basic Purpose 07	33,091,070	33,013,070.00	32,569,667.20
			Total Title 1	33,091,070	33,013,070.00	32,569,667.20
			Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Affairs			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
555	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	12,116,250	14,234,292.00	14,234,292.00
556	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,787,000	1,787,000.00	1,471,847.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
557	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	801,070	1,024,408.00	996,389.80
558	01-2-2	07-2-2	Material costs of standing joint commissions Yugoslavia has with other countries	484,200	484,200.00	483,779.85
559	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family of social workers abroad and costs of sending these personnel abroad			
560	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	5,200,000	4,100,000.00	2,722,063.80
561	01-2-2	07-2-2	Official travel in Yugoslavia	240,000	60,000.00	5,312.80
562	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in the "Man and Vocation" Association	330,000	330,000.00	100,903.00
563	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	--	--
564	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	300,000	120,000.00	11,501.45
565	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	21,000	21,000.00	14,686.25
566	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized literature	900,000	800,000.00	460,693.60
567	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	40,000	40,000.00	13,199.00
568	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
				120,000	120,000.00	34,966.75
			Total Basic Purpose 07	22,539,520	23,220,900.00	20,649,635.30
			Total Title 2	22,539,520	23,220,900.00	20,649,635.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Section 26 (Items 539 through 568)	55,630,590	56,233,970.00	53,219,302.50
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 26. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT			
			Regular activity	20,595,680	22,713,722.00	22,398,569.00
			Other purposes	<u>35,034,910</u>	<u>33,520,248.00</u>	<u>30,820,733.50</u>
			TOTAL SECTION 26	55,630,590	56,233,970.00	53,219,302.50
			Section 27. Federal Committee for Affairs of War Veterans and Disabled Military Personnel			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
569	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	3,701,620	4,246,210.00	4,246,210.00
570	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	339,000	339,000.00	339,000.00
571	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	831,940	1,067,160.00	1,058,853.70
572	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	350,000	250,000.00	240,980.70
573	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	150,000	150,000.00	90,699.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
574	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of disability and other documents and materials from foreign languages	37,000	37,000.00	22,134.35
575	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	198,000	98,000.00	73,168.85
576	01-2-3	07-2-3	Tending of graves and cemeteries of members of the Yugoslav Armed Forces	6,150,000	4,150,000.00	4,007,426.20
			Total Basic Purpose 07	11,757,560	10,337,370.00	10,078,472.80
			(Part of 07 and 06)			
			Basic Purpose 10. Ear-			
			marked Supplemental Funds			
577	07-4-1	10-2	Funds for disability benefits of disabled military personnel	2,800,000,000	2,689,592,280.00	2,689,592,280.00
578	07-4-1	10-2	Funds for health care of disabled military personnel	672,600,000	766,483,951.45	766,483,951.45
579	07-4-1	10-2	Funds for the veteran's supplement	76,676,000	50,369,711.05	50,369,711.05
580	06-9	10-2	Funds for preferential pensions (not including military pensions) in the context of the provision of the Law on Obligations of the Federation for Veterans' Pensions	8,126,000,000	8,036,928,829.00	8,036,928,829.00
581	07-4-1	10-2	Compensation to holders of the "1941 Partisan Commemorative Medal" and other decorations	198,000,000	140,841,696.90	140,841,696.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
582	07-4-1	10-2	Disability benefits of recipients residing abroad	28,000,000	17,580,640.60	17,580,640.60
			Total Basic Purpose 10	11,901,276,000	11,701,797,109.00	11,701,797,109.00
			Total Section 27 (Items 569 through 582)	11,913,033,560	11,712,134,479.00	11,711,875,581.80
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 27. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR AFFAIRS OF WAR VETERANS AND DISABLED MILITARY PERSONNEL			
			Regular activity	4,040,620	4,585,210.00	4,585,210.00
			Other purposes	11,908,992,940	11,707,549,269.00	11,707,290,371.80
			TOTAL SECTION 27	11,913,033,560	11,712,134,479.00	11,711,875,581.80
			Section 28. Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare			
			(01) Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
583	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	13,694,750	19,111,980.00	19,111,980.00
584	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	312,600	312,600.00	312,600.00
585	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	822,560	1,448,267.75	1,448,267.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
586	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	278,300	278,300.00	277,296.20
587	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	270,000	270,000.00	264,874.00
588	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and of their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	795,000	795,000.00	795,000.00
589	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of members of standing specialized commissions	250,000	166,000.00	166,000.00
590	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of holding meetings of the Committee and of its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense	270,000	185,000.00	185,000.00
591	01-2-2	07-2-2	Certain tasks in the domain of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation which will be let out on contract to the appropriate specialized institutions	600,000	600,000.00	600,000.00
592	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	220,000	155,000.00	155,000.00
593	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized literature	27,000	27,000.00	27,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
594	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of parttime and nonstaff personnel related to performance of public health inspection at the border	650,000	650,000.00	550,000.10
595	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime related to performance of public health inspection at the border	250,000	185,000.00	185,000.00
596	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent and maintenance of office space for border public health inspection	300,000	273,000.00	273,000.00
597	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of uniforms for border public health inspectors	70,000	40,000.00	40,000.00
598	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of protecting the country against the importation and spread of contagious diseases	1,700,000	2,156,000.00	2,156,000.00
599	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of analyzing samples of food and articles for personal hygiene	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
600	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of analyzing drugs	250,000	250,000.00	250,000.00
601	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs related to performance of public health inspection at the border	650,000	820,000.00	820,000.00
602	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of medical treatment of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	1,000,000	470,000.00	469,877.00
603	01-2-2	07-2-2	Protection against ionizing radiation	240,000	--	--



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
604	01-2-2	07-2-2	Certain tasks in the field of health care of immediate interest to performance of the functions of the Federation which will be let out on contract to the Federal Bureau for Health Care	5,500,000	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00
605	01-2-2	07-2-2	Material support and housing of refugees	2,500,000	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
606	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of publishing the Yugoslav Pharmacopia in the Macedonian and Slovenian languages	250,000	250,000.00	250,000.00
607	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	1,000,000	--	--
608	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	72,000	72,000.00	72,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 07	36,972,210	42,015,147.75	41,908,895.05
			Total Section 28 (Items 583 through 608)	36,972,210	42,015,147.75	41,908,895.05
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 28. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
			Regular activity	14,007,350	19,424,580.00	19,424,580.00
			Other purposes	22,964,860	22,590,567.75	22,484,315.05
			TOTAL SECTION 28	36,972,210	42,015,147.75	41,908,895.05

Section 29. Federal Committee for Science and Culture

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

609	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	1,739,220	1,739,220.00	806,220.00
610	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	330,000	330,000.00	135,000.00
611	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	796,620	796,620.00	392,833.60
612	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	12,000	12,000.00	1,434.00
613	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of meetings of the Committee	280,000	280,000.00	91,939.70
614	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of meetings of commissions	80,000	80,000.00	63,014.80
615	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of translating materials from and into foreign languages	30,000	30,000.00	3,026.50
616	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of work groups and remuneration of non-staff personnel	49,000	49,000.00	29,456.90
617	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	140,000	140,000.00	32,967.85
618	01-2-2	07-2-2	Share in financing international meetings and other projects	1,400,000	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
619	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	120,000	120,000.00	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
620	01-2-2	07-2-2	Holding the Second European Conference of Science Ministers (MONISPOL II)	800,000	800,000.00	--
621	01-2-3	07-2-3	Fulfillment of the program of the Museum of the Revolution of Nationalities and Minorities of Yugoslavia	6,506,000	6,506,000.00	6,504,240.00
622	01-2-3	07-2-3	Fulfillment of the program of the Yugoslav Archives	12,524,000	12,524,000.00	12,326,401.70
623	01-2-3	07-2-3	Grant in aid to the Mosa Pijade Fund for Promotion of the Pictorial Arts	980,000	980,000.00	980,000.00
624	01-2-3	07-2-3	Awards of the Antifascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia	1,700,000	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00
625	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	20,000	20,000.00	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				27,506,840	27,506,840.00	24,466,535.05
(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
626	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the capital investment program to erect buildings and the permanent display of the Museum of the Revolution of Nationalities and Minorities of Yugoslavia	44,897,000	44,897,000.00	44,897,000.00
627	03-1	14-2-21	Adapting and furnishing the building of the Yugoslav Archives	4,408,000	4,408,000.00	4,408,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 14	49,305,000	49,305,000.00	49,305,000.00
			Total Section 29 (Items 609 through 627)	76,811,840	76,811,840.00	73,771,535.05
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 29. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE			
			Regular activity	2,069,220	2,069,220.00	941,220.00
			Other purposes	74,742,620	74,742,620.00	72,830,315.05
			TOTAL SECTION 29	76,811,840	76,811,840.00	73,771,535.05
			Section 30. Federal Committee for Information			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
628	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	16,173,020	19,120,194.00	19,120,194.00
629	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	600,000	600,000.00	531,441.20
630	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,353,690	1,916,030.00	1,915,848.70
631	01-2-2	07-2-2	Subscriptions to newspapers, magazines and other publications	600,000	600,000.00	599,833.25
632	01-2-2	07-2-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone expenses	480,000	480,000.00	479,801.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
633	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of visits of foreign guests and journalists	2,000,000	1,900,000.00	1,899,877.80
634	01-2-2	07-2-2	State visits--accompanying foreign newsmen	1,600,000	1,400,000.00	1,398,222.65
635	01-2-2	07-2-2	Publication of bulletins and expenses of holding press conferences and publishing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council			
636	01-2-2	07-2-2	Fulfillment of the international relations program of the League of Yugoslav Newsmen	465,000	465,000.00	465,000.00
637	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of multilateral cooperation in the field of news service among the nonaligned countries and developing countries	200,000	150,000.00	149,995.45
638	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	389,300	239,300.00	229,409.80
639	01-2-3	07-2-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of foreign-language publications concerning Yugoslavia via, news and documentary films, photo displays, exhibitions, special projects, the Committee's operating fund and costs of shipping material used in the information program	17,500,000	18,000,000.00	17,999,921.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
640	01-2-3	07-2-3	Purchase of periodicals intended for foreign countries	33,500,000	33,400,000.00	33,398,542.70
641	01-2-3	07-2-3	Radiobroadcasting for foreign countries, exchange of radio and TV programs with foreign countries, news-agency services and preparation of the weekly film journal	145,700,000	145,600,000.00	145,600,000.00
642	01-2-3	07-2-3	News and propaganda activity and cultural and entertainment activity directed toward Yugoslavs working abroad and emigrants abroad	12,200,000	12,200,000.00	12,200,000.00
643	01-2-3	07-2-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
644	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	12,000,000	12,000,000.00	11,913,693.10
645	01-2-3	07-2-3	Regular expenses of maintaining the defense preparation service of Radio Yugoslavia	3,500,000	3,500,000.00	3,455,908.00
646	01-2-3	07-2-3	Regular expenses of maintaining the defense preparation service of the Tanjug News Agency	500,000	500,000.00	500,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				256,761,010	259,170,524.00	258,957,688.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(03)				
		Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments				
647	03-1	14-2-21 Construction and modernization of the technical facilities of Radio Yugoslavia		28,623,000	33,451,000.00	33,451,000.00
		Total Basic Purpose 14		28,623,000	33,451,000.00	33,451,000.00
		Total Section 36 (Items 628 through 647)		285,384,010	292,621,524.00	292,408,688.75
		RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 30. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION				
		Regular activity		16,773,020	19,720,194.00	19,651,635.20
		Other purposes		268,610,990	272,901,330.00	272,757,053.55
		TOTAL SECTION 30		285,384,010	292,621,524.00	292,408,688.75
		Section 31. Federal Committee for Legislation				
		(01)				
		Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations				
648	01-1-1	07-2-1 Personal incomes in regular activity		4,327,910	5,717,496.00	5,717,496.00
649	01-2-1	07-2-1 Material outlays in regular activity		275,000	275,000.00	272,520.40



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
650	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,564,150	2,433,947.00	2,433,947.00
651	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for separation from family	42,000	66,140.00	66,140.00
652	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation and copying of specialized material	30,000	--	--
653	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia of members of the Committee and its bodies	660,000	160,000.00	52,446.50
654	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	350,000	--	--
655	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	19,800	19,800.00	10,091.90
656	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	60,000.00	50,936.55
			Total Basic Purpose 07	7,328,860	8,732,383.00	8,603,578.35
			Total Section 31 (Items 648 through 656)	7,328,860	8,732,383.00	8,603,578.35
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 31. FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR LEGISLATION			
			Regular activity	4,602,910	5,992,496.00	5,990,016.40
			Other purposes	2,725,950	2,739,887.00	2,613,561.95
			TOTAL SECTION 31	7,328,860	8,732,383.00	8,603,578.35

Section 32. Federal Customs Administration

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

657	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	563,611,270	653,249,393.00	653,248,427.00
658	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity of Federal Customs Administration	6,796,000	6,796,000.00	6,796,000.00
659	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity of customs houses	41,250,000	41,521,364.00	41,521,364.00
660	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,549,690 6,000,000	2,476,287.00 5,650,000.00	2,449,953.00 5,190,233.05
661	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent			
662	01-2-2	07-2-2	Payment of damages under Articles 252, 283 and 356 of the Customs Law	200,000 500,000	200,000.00 500,000.00	200,000.00 440,637.80
663	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad			
664	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	498,510	748,510.00	736,726.95
665	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for work on Sunday, at night and on state holidays	8,000,000	14,000,000.00	13,290,262.05
666	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for the work of customs inspection outside the town where the customs house is located	2,500,000	1,800,000.00	1,565,124.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
667	01-2-2	07-2-2	Maintaining buildings, platforms and other structures	3,600,000	2,600,000.00	1,937,399.30
668	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Council of the Customs Service	100,000	--	--
669	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	12,000,000	8,450,000.00	8,302,827.25
670	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of automobiles	1,400,000	1,600,000.00	1,474,703.30
671	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating and maintenance expenses of the Electronic Computer Center	10,000,000	7,600,000.00	7,473,699.80
672	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of special supervisory measures	2,500,000	5,700,000.00	4,565,225.45
673	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the boarding school	800,000	800,000.00	706,978.20
674	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Community for Self-Protection	5,000,000	4,300,000.00	3,185,265.90
675	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime work in customs houses	1,500,000	1,150,000.00	1,033,595.05
676	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of regular medical examinations of personnel	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	1,185,227.70
677	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of worker insurance	800,000	800,000.00	688,642.35
678	01-2-2	07-2-2	Awards for detection of customs violations	1,500,000	1,000,000.00	936,417.70
679	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,995,581.90
Total Basic Purpose 07				673,605,470	764,441,554.00	758,924,296.00
(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
680	03-1	14-2-21	Funds under the modernization program	152,600,000	202,575,000.00	202,575,000.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Basic Purpose 14					152,600,000	202,575,000.00	202,575,000.00
Total Section 32 (Items 657 through 680)					826,205,470	967,016,554.00	961,499,296.00
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 32. FEDERAL CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION							
Regular activity					611,657,270	701,566,757.00	701,565,791.00
Other purposes					214,548,200	265,449,797.00	259,933,505.00
TOTAL SECTION 32					826,205,470	967,016,554.00	961,499,296.00
Section 33. Federal Bureau for Social Planning							
(01)							
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations							
681 01-1-1 07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity				19,013,920	24,917,920.00	24,917,920.00
682 01-2-1 07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity				3,000,000	3,595,001.00	3,595,001.00
683 01-2-2 07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials				5,293,900	6,726,484.00	6,722,413.60
684 01-2-2 07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad				374,000	424,000.00	423,513.55
685 01-2-2 07-2-2	Periodicals and other publications				600,000	--	--
686 01-2-2 07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and costs of surveys				300,000	74,600.00	74,379.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
687	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,960,000	1,960,000.00	1,959,553.95
688	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	400,000	775,400.00	774,269.85
689	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of expert opinions and other documents	800,000	500,000.00	497,737.40
690	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	100,000	100,000.00	99,786.45
			Total Basic Purpose 07	31,841,820	39,073,325.00	39,064,580.15
			Total Section 33 (Items 681 through 690)	31,841,820	39,073,325.00	39,064,580.15
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 33. FEDERAL BUREAU FOR SOCIAL PLANNING			
			Regular activity	22,013,920	28,512,921.00	28,512,921.00
			Other purposes	9,827,900	10,560,404.00	10,551,659.15
			TOTAL SECTION 33	31,841,820	39,073,325.00	39,064,580.15

Section 14. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

691	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	14,675,630	18,771,765.00	18,771,765.00
692	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,450,000	1,600,000.00	1,597,758.35
693	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	1,646,750	1,815,978.00	1,809,364.25
694	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	500,000	500,000.00	487,298.45
695	01-2-2	07-2-2	Renovation and furnishing of office space	1,500,000	--	--
696	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	48,719,400	48,592,700.00	48,253,104.50
697	01-2-2	07-2-2	Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Yugoslavia	3,888,300	4,015,000.00	4,015,000.00
698	01-2-3	07-2-3	Expenses of regular schooling, specialized training and study visits of foreign citizens in Yugoslavia	50,000,000	49,000,000.00	45,352,541.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
699	01-2-3	07-2-3	Costs to send specialists and to share in the salaries of Yugoslav specialists and aid in organizing the Center for Training of Personnel in the Developing Countries	20,000,000	19,000,000.00	16,463,070.25
700	01-2-3	07-2-3	Preparation of studies, expert opinions, technical documentation, publications, international seminars, special courses for the developing countries and preparation of films	5,000,000	4,600,000.00	4,467,788.10
701	01-2-3	07-2-3	Cultural-educational cooperation with the developing countries	7,500,000	7,000,000.00	6,877,613.05
702	01-2-3	07-2-3	The international seminar "The University Today"--participation of representatives from the developing countries	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
703	01-2-3	07-2-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint commissions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	4,400,000	2,900,000.00	2,689,114.00
704	01-2-3	07-2-3	Participation in the salaries of teachers teaching the children of Yugoslav workers employed temporarily in the countries of Western Europe	40,000,000	42,350,000.00	42,345,057.30



<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
705	01-2-3	07-2-3	Translation and copying of detailed studies, reports, analyses and other materials	600,000	600,000.00	390,238.95
706	01-2-3	07-2-3	Compensation for health services rendered to personnel of the United Nations Mission in Yugoslavia via			
707	01-2-3	07-2-3	Compensation for performance of certain tasks in the jurisdiction of the Federation by the Yugoslav Bibliography Institute	70,000	70,000.00	1,507.90
708	01-2-3	07-2-3	Information activity	830,000	830,000.00	830,000.00
709	01-2-3	07-2-3	Center for guidance and organization of international cooperation of the nonaligned countries in the fields of science and technology	1,100,000	1,100,000.00	1,097,430.00
				<u>8,500,000</u>	<u>8,000,000.00</u>	<u>6,301,761.65</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 07	<u>210,480,080</u>	<u>210,845,443.00</u>	<u>201,850,413.50</u>
			Total Section 34 (Items 691 through 709)	210,480,080	210,845,443.00	201,850,413.50

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
34. FEDERAL BUREAU FOR  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC,  
EDUCATIONAL-CULTURAL AND  
TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Regular activity	16,125,630	20,371,765.00	20,369,523.35
Other purposes	194,354,450	190,473,678.00	181,480,890.15
<b>TOTAL SECTION 34</b>	<b>210,480,080</b>	<b>210,845,443.00</b>	<b>201,850,413.50</b>

Section 35. Federal Bureau of Statistics

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

710	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	64,388,690	86,919,600.00	86,917,600.00
711	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	6,500,000	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
712	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	852,960	1,388,078.00	1,388,078.00
713	01-2-2	07-2-2	Fire prevention and health and safety measures	60,000	60,000.00	26,029.15
714	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	280,000	280,000.00	280,000.00
715	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	7,500	7,500.00	7,500.00
716	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of statistical research	4,000,000	4,000,000.00	3,984,353.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
717	01-2-2	07-2-2	Depreciation of machines for automatic data processing	9,000,000	9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
718	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	2,640,000	2,640,000.00	2,628,456.85
719	01-2-2	07-2-2	Leasing of machines for automatic data processing	1,766,000	766,000.00	763,496.25
720	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses incurred in earning income from publishing activity	3,600,000	3,600,000.00	3,596,910.40
721	01-2-2	07-2-2	Cost of insuring the building	250,000	310,000.00	306,600.00
722	01-2-2	07-2-2	Maintenance of buildings, fixtures and furnishings	1,700,000	1,140,000.00	674,967.75
723	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of postgraduate instruction in the field of statistics	840,000	840,000.00	557,809.80
724	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	150,000	150,000.00	143,853.45
Total Basic Purpose 07				96,035,150	117,601,178.00	116,775,655.50
Total Section 35 (Items 710 through 724)				96,035,150	117,601,178.00	116,775,655.50
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 35. FEDERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS						
Regular activity				70,868,690	93,419,600.00	93,417,600.00
Other purposes				25,146,460	24,181,578.00	23,358,055.50
TOTAL SECTION 35				96,035,150	117,601,178.00	116,775,655.50

Section 36. Federal Hydrometeorology Bureau

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

725	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	50,675,270	64,677,956.00	64,677,956.00
726	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	4,997,795.93
727	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	781,330	819,951.00	815,206.50
728	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for work on Sunday, at night and on state holidays	1,800,000	1,800,000.00	1,793,602.85
729	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels on the Danube	900,000 270,000	900,000.00 321,000.00	900,000.00 320,071.85
730	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad			
731	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	5,590,480	5,490,480.00	5,471,657.95
732	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs incurred in earning income from publishing activity	40,000 220,000	40,000.00 220,000.00	39,534.80 220,000.00
733	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to equipment			
734	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printing of the Yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	1,300,000	900,000.00	898,012.30
735	01-2-2	07-2-2	Maintaining buildings, fixtures and furnishings	2,900,000	2,037,000.00	2,029,244.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
736	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	770,000	697,000.00	696,058.85
737	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	450,000	495,000.00	494,806.80
738	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of telecommunications	5,000,000	6,350,000.00	6,342,272.15
739	01-2-2	07-2-2	Motor vehicle maintenance and fuel	300,000	330,000.00	323,592.75
740	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent on office space	1,700,000	1,810,000.00	1,788,520.70
741	01-2-3	07-2-3	Costs of training personnel of the weather service	400,000	300,000.00	300,000.00
742	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	150,000	100,000.00	97,130.40
			Total Basic Purpose 07	78,247,130	92,288,387.00	92,205,464.73
(03)			Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
743	03-1	14-2-21	Financing the program for development and modernization of aviation meteorology in Yugoslavia	15,817,000	16,593,000.00	16,593,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	15,817,000	16,593,000.00	16,593,000.00
			Total Section 36 (Items 725 through 743)	94,064,130	108,881,387.00	108,798,464.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 36. FEDERAL HYDROMETEOROLOGY BUREAU						
	Regular activity			55,675,270	69,677,956.00	69,675,751.93
	Other purposes			38,388,860	39,203,431.00	39,122,712.80
	TOTAL SECTION 36			94,064,130	108,881,387.00	108,798,464.73
Section 37. Federal Bureau for Standardization						
(01) Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations						
744	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	14,062,000	19,464,565.00	19,464,565.00
745	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	1,243,000	1,367,000.00	1,367,000.00
746	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	799,300	1,029,236.00	1,029,156.90
747	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	72,600	107,600.00	106,750.50
748	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of preparing and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical regulations			
				7,040,000	6,070,000.00	6,051,168.80
749	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities of Yugoslavia	2,530,000	2,280,000.00	2,204,389.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
750	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	1,152,800	1,293,800.00	1,293,199.60
751	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment related to translation of Yugoslav standards	902,000	902,000.00	894,946.85
752	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	70,000	70,000.00	1,444.35
			Total Basic Purpose 07	27,871,700	35,584,201.00	32,412,621.55
			Total Section 37 (Items 744 through 752)	27,871,700	32,584,201.00	32,412,621.55
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 37. FEDERAL BUREAU FOR STANDARDIZATION			
			Regular activity	15,305,000	20,831,565.00	20,831,565.00
			Other purposes	12,566,700	11,752,636.00	11,581,056.55
			TOTAL SECTION 37	27,871,700	32,584,201.00	32,412,621.55
			Section 38. Federal Bureau for Patents			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
753	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	9,745,300	15,216,222.00	15,216,222.00
754	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	550,000	620,000.00	620,000.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
755	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	513,550	655,870.00	652,056.70
756	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of printing patent documents	400,000	340,000.00	307,668.80
757	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	180,000	205,000.00	193,565.80
758	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	1,498,000.00
759	01-2-2	07-2-2	Printing the patent herald	280,000	330,000.00	330,000.00
760	C.-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	200,000	200,000.00	186,984.65
761	01-2-2	07-2-2	Privileges afforded to a certain category of persons	10,000	--	--
762	01-2-2	07-2-2	Receipt and shipment of patent documentation	120,000	154,000.00	149,617.00
763	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of publishing activity	30,000	--	--
764	01-2-2	07-2-2	Translation of patent and nonpatent documentation	20,000	--	--
765	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of printing international patent documentation	200,000	200,000.00	200,000.00
766	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of specialized conferences	20,000	6,000.00	5,918.60
767	01-2-2	07-2-2	Arrangement of archive materials	10,000	--	--
768	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of nonpatent literature for the Center for Patent Documentation and Information	150,000	150,000.00	95,279.45
769	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	40,000	5,000.00	883.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Basic Purpose 07	13,968,850	19,582,092.00	19,456,196.00
			Total Section 38 (Items 753 through 769)	13,968,850	19,582,092.00	19,456,196.00
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 38. FEDERAL BUREAU FOR PATENTS			
			Regular activity	10,295,300	15,836,222.00	15,836,222.00
			Other purposes	3,673,550	3,745,870.00	3,619,974.00
			TOTAL SECTION 38	13,968,850	19,582,092.00	19,456,196.00
			Section 39. Federal Bureau for Measures and Precious Metals			
			(01) Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
770	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	33,027,870	38,536,937.00	38,536,937.00
771	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	3,200,000	3,200,000.00	3,052,070.95
772	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	520,170	654,340.00	654,340.00
773	01-2-2	07-2-2	Rent	300,000	325,000.00	297,618.85
774	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of laboratory equipment and other fixtures and furnishings	5,000,000	4,550,000.00	4,361,819.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
775	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of upgrading the service	200,000	200,000.00	192,381.55
776	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of organizing meetings	100,000	190,000.00	182,164.00
777	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	320,000	320,000.00	319,825.50
778	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	800,000	800,000.00	671,847.75
779	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	180,000	90,000.00	57,748.85
780	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of international cooperation	50,000	50,000.00	27,264.25
781	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of issuing publications	500,000	500,000.00	181,476.35
782	01-2-2	07-2-2	Current building maintenance expenses	500,000	1,020,000.00	924,324.00
783	01-2-2	07-2-2	Truck maintenance expenses	500,000	450,000.00	377,218.80
784	01-2-2	07-2-2	Entertainment	8,000	8,000.00	5,771.50
785	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	100,000	100,000.00	100,000.00
786	01-2-2	07-2-2	Data processing on calculating machines	200,000	150,000.00	59,596.20
787	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of translation into the languages of the nationalities and minorities of Yugoslavia and into and from foreign languages	55,000	10,000.00	120.00
788	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	100,000	50,000.00	38,838.50
Total Basic Purpose 07				45,661,040	51,204,277.00	50,041,363.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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(03)

Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments

789	03-1	14-2-21	Construction of laborator-			
			ies			
790	03-1	14-2-21	Purchase of trucks	4,000,000	4,100,000.00	4,100,000.00
791	03-1	14-2-21	Housing construction in	474,000	474,000.00	474,000.00
			the republics and autonomous provinces			
				<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000.00</u>	<u>2,000,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 14	<u>6,474,000</u>	<u>6,574,000.00</u>	<u>6,574,000.00</u>

Total Section 39 (Items 770 through 791)

52,135,040	57,778,277.00	56,615,363.90
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RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 39. FEDERAL BUREAU FOR MEASURES AND PRECIOUS METALS

Regular activity	36,227,870	41,736,937.00	41,589,007.95
Other purposes	<u>15,907,170</u>	<u>16,041,340.00</u>	<u>15,026,355.95</u>
TOTAL SECTION 39	52,135,040	57,778,277.00	56,615,363.90

Section 40. Federal Geology Bureau

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

792	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	1,909,140	2,695,003.00	2,695,003.00
793	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	142,860	172,860.00	172,860.00
794	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	275,160	347,362.00	347,362.00
795	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the permanent delegation for cooperation with CPMA in the field of geology	200,000	183,000.00	148,016.75
796	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Program of Geological Correlation	400,000	325,300.00	264,511.15
797	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation and printing of the comprehensive geological map of Yugoslavia	4,000,000	3,921,460.00	3,920,938.20
798	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of the Commission for the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	60,000	30,000.00	10,467.00
799	01-2-2	07-2-2	Shipping expenses	24,640	24,640.00	3,287.20
800	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	51,000	51,000.00	30,535.35
Total Basic Purpose 07				7,062,800	7,750,625.00	7,592,980.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Section 40 (Items 792 through 800)	7,062,800	7,750,625.00	7,592,980.65
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 40. FEDERAL GEOLOGY BUREAU			
			Regular activity	2,052,000	2,867,863.00	2,867,863.00
			Other purposes	5,010,800	4,882,762.00	4,725,117.65
			TOTAL SECTION 40	7,062,800	7,750,625.00	7,592,980.65
			Section 41. Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)			
			(01)			
			Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations			
801	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	1,495,780	1,495,780.00	750,780.00
802	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	300,000	300,000.00	73,287.55
803	01-2-2	07-2-2	Cooperation with UNESCO organs	480,000	480,000.00	46,102.30
804	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of cooperation with the nonaligned countries	400,000	400,000.00	165,360.60
805	01-2-2	07-2-2	European cooperation	300,000	300,000.00	30,315.50

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
806	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of carrying out international projects	800,000	800,000.00	--
807	01-2-2	07-2-2	Operating expenses of the Commission, committees and other bodies	500,000	500,000.00	150,105.15
808	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	600,000	600,000.00	127,231.50
809	01-2-2	07-2-2	Participation in the 20th Meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO	500,000	500,000.00	--
810	01-2-2	07-2-2	Information activity of the Commission for UNESCO	440,000	440,000.00	19,562.10
811	01-2-2	07-2-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	30,000	30,000.00	10,000.00
812	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	7,695,770	7,695,770.00	7,630,896.15
813	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	20,000	20,000.00	--
Total Basic Purpose 07				13,561,550	13,561,550.00	9,003,640.85
Total Section 41 (Items 801 through 813)				13,561,550	13,561,550.00	9,003,640.85
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 41. YUGOSLAV COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)						
Regular activity				1,795,780	1,795,780.00	824,067.55
Other purposes				11,765,770	11,765,770.00	8,179,573.30
TOTAL SECTION 41				13,561,550	13,561,550.00	9,003,640.85



Section 42. Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

814	01-2-2 07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and visits of foreign officials	92,420	92,420.00	35,624.15
815	01-2-2 07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	127,600	127,600.00	42,426.70
816	01-2-2 07-2-2	Printing the bulletin	24,000	24,000.00	24,000.00
817	01-2-2 07-2-2	Contribution to UNICEF	4,277,000	4,277,000.00	4,277,000.00
818	01-2-2 07-2-2	Obligations to the UNICEF program	300,000	300,000.00	10,419.00

Total Basic Purpose 07

4,821,020 4,821,020.00 4,389,469.85

Total Section 42 (Items 814 through 818)

4,821,020 4,821,020.00 4,389,469.85

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 42. YUGOSLAV COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Regular activity  
Other purposes

4,821,020 4,821,020.00 4,389,469.85

TOTAL SECTION 42

4,821,020 4,821,020.00 4,389,469.85

Section 43. Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With International Health Organizations

(01)  
Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

819	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	150,000	150,000.00	70,290.90
820	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	182,470	182,470.00	147,409.95
821	01-2-2	07-2-2	Membership dues in international organizations	11,420,670	11,420,670.00	11,400,304.10
822	01-2-2	07-2-2	Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	176,000	176,000.00	172,248.75

Total Basic Purpose 07

11,929,140 11,929,140.00 11,790,253.70

Total Section 43 (Items 819 through 822)

11,929,140 11,929,140.00 11,790,253.70

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 43. YUGOSLAV COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Regular activity  
Other purposes

11,929,140 11,929,140.00 11,790,253.70

TOTAL SECTION 43

11,929,140 11,929,140.00 11,790,253.70

Section 44. Yugoslav Commission for Protection Against Pollution of the Sea and Inland Waterways

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

823	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	70,000	70,000.00	60,000.00
824	01-2-2	07-2-2	Traveling expenses abroad	45,000	45,000.00	30,000.00
825	01-2-2	07-2-2	Preparation of proceedings of conferences	55,000	55,000.00	--
826	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	30,000	30,000.00	--

Total Basic Purpose 07

200,000	200,000.00	90,000.00
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Total Section 44 (Items 823 through 826)

200,000	200,000.00	90,000.00
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RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 44. YUGOSLAV COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST POLLUTION OF THE SEA AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Regular activity	70,000	70,000.00	60,000.00
Other purposes	130,000	130,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL SECTION 44	200,000	200,000.00	90,000.00

Section 45. Administration for Personnel Affairs

(01) Basic Purpose 07. Operation of Federal Bodies, Agencies and Organizations

827	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regular activity	909,940	1,156,217.00	1,156,217.00
828	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regular activity	90,000	90,000.00	90,000.00
829	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	559,150	711,458.00	711,458.00
830	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials waiting for assignment and of persons with special status	1,751,670	5,067,446.00	5,067,446.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				3,310,760	7,025,121.00	7,025,121.00
Total Section 45 (Items 827 through 830)				3,310,760	7,025,121.00	7,025,121.00

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 45. ADMINISTRATION FOR PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

Regular activity	999,940	1,246,217.00	1,246,217.00
Other purposes	2,310,820	5,778,904.00	5,778,904.00
TOTAL SECTION 45	3,310,760	7,025,121.00	7,025,121.00

Section 46. Service for  
Maintaining Facilities  
for Entertainment Needs  
of Federal Bodies and  
Agencies

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

831	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	48,084,090	58,645,970.00	58,645,970.00
832	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	1,709,000	2,149,848.00	2,149,848.00
833	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	261,410	333,456.00	326,244.55
834	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of maintaining fa- cilities and equipment	33,000,000	34,600,000.00	32,999,999.80
835	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Jelen Hunt- ing Preserve in Belgrade and costs of maintaining and improving the Kopriv- nica Hunting Preserve in Bugojno	22,000,000	22,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
836	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	897,210.75
837	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	4,000,000	6,400,000.00	6,137,201.80
838	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expendi- tures	55,000	55,000.00	52,902.30

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 07	110,309,500	125,384,274.00	121,209,377.20
			(03)			
			Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
839	03-1	14-2-21	Purchase of equipment and vehicles	26,463,000	24,463,000.00	24,463,000.00
840	03-1	14-2-21	Construction work and erection of wire fence and purchase of equipment for the Jelen Hunting Preserve	107,928,000	102,428,000.00	102,428,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 14	134,391,000	126,891,000.00	126,891,000.00
			Total Section 46 (Items 831 through 840)	244,700,500	252,275,274.00	248,100,377.20
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 46. SERVICE FOR MAINTAINING FACILITIES FOR ENTERTAINMENT NEEDS OF FEDERAL BODIES AND AGENCIES			
			Regular activity	49,793,090	60,795,818.00	60,795,818.00
			Other purposes	194,907,410	191,479,456.00	187,304,559.20
			TOTAL SECTION 46	244,700,500	252,275,274.00	248,100,377.20

Section 47. Service for  
Administrative and Ac-  
counting Functions of  
Federal Administrative  
Agencies and Federal Or-  
ganizations

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

841	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	34,890,720	44,023,037.00	44,023,037.00
842	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	3,650,000	3,220,000.00	3,220,000.00
843	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	254,440 1,400,000	293,208.00 1,400,000.00	293,207.80 1,400,000.00
844	01-2-2	07-2-2	Costs of franking mail			
845	01-2-2	07-2-2	Spare parts for printing machines and reproduction materials	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
846	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	1,207,500	2,507,500.00	2,371,058.46
847	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	473,800	113,800.00	113,800.00
848	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment	4,500,000	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 07				47,476,460	57,057,545.00	56,921,103.26
Total Section 47 (Items 841 through 848)				47,376,460	57,057,545.00	56,921,103.26



RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
47. SERVICE FOR ADMINIS-  
TRATIVE AND ACCOUNTING  
FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AD-  
MINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND  
FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

Regular activity	38,540,720	47,243,037.00	47,243,037.00
Other purposes	8,835,740	9,814,508.00	9,678,066.26
<b>TOTAL SECTION 47</b>	<b>47,376,460</b>	<b>57,057,545.00</b>	<b>56,921,103.26</b>

Section 48. Administra-  
tion of Office Buildings  
of Federal Administrative  
Agencies and Federal Or-  
ganizations

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

849	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	45,945,390	62,178,172.00	62,168,171.50
850	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	1,000,000	1,405,000.00	1,386,006.65
851	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	267,220	337,960.00	337,960.00
852	01-2-2	07-2-2	Overhead related to main- tenance of buildings and equipment	60,000,000	65,212,938.00	65,202,578.95
853	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment and reconstruction	20,000,000	20,853,000.00	20,822,494.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
854	01-2-2	07-2-2	Insurance of buildings and equipment	1,700,000	2,370,000.00	2,366,282.90
855	01-2-2	07-2-2	Telephone expenses of central switchboards	3,000,000	4,950,000.00	4,844,580.45
856	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	2,300,000	3,600,000.00	3,585,397.45
857	01-2-2	07-2-2	Work clothes, footwear and health and safety equipment	909,340	909,340.00	909,340.00
858	01-2-2	07-2-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	970,000	3,870,000.00	3,870,000.00
859	01-2-2	07-2-2	Transport services	800,000	800,000.00	798,057.25
860	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of establishing special telephone communication	9,350,000	7,035,000.00	7,032,744.00
861	01-2-3	07-2-3	Defense-related expenditures	660,000	647,000.00	647,000.00
			Total Basic Purpose 07	146,901,950	174,158,410.00	173,970,614.10
			Total Section 48 (Items 849 through 861)	146,901,950	174,158,410.00	173,970,614.10
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 48. ADMINISTRATION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS						
			Regular activity	46,945,390	63,573,172.00	63,554,178.15
			Other purposes	99,956,560	110,585,238.00	110,416,435.95
			TOTAL SECTION 48	146,901,950	174,158,410.00	173,970,614.10

Section 49. Garage of  
Federal Bodies and Agen-  
cies

(01)  
Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

862	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	25,436,500	35,965,579.00	35,959,413.90
863	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- lar activity	500,000	550,000.00	492,885.75
864	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	261,000	326,488.00	325,115.35
865	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	3,900,000	6,150,000.00	5,759,908.70
866	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenses charged to other purposes	24,000,000	20,687,062.00	20,119,439.35
867	01-2-2	07-2-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	30,000	30,000.00	14,435.85
868	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment and automobiles	5,500,000	4,500,000.00	4,401,184.15
869	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of tools and de- vices	1,200,000	1,200,000.00	471,714.75
870	01-2-3	07-2-3	Purchase of vehicles for national defense	7,500,000	7,500,000.00	7,013,904.15
Total Basic Purpose 07				68,327,500	76,909,129.00	74,558,001.95
Total Section 49 (Items 862 through 870)				68,327,500	76,909,129.00	74,558,001.95

RECAPITULATION OF SECTION  
49. GARAGE OF FEDERAL  
BODIES AND AGENCIES

Regular activity	25,936,500	36,515,579.00	36,452,299.65
Other purposes	42,391,000	40,393,550.00	38,105,702.30
<b>TOTAL SECTION 49</b>	<b>68,327,500</b>	<b>76,909,129.00</b>	<b>74,558,001.95</b>

Section 50. Administra-  
tion of Brioni Island

(01)

Basic Purpose 07. Opera-  
tion of Federal Bodies,  
Agencies and Organiza-  
tions

871	01-1-1	07-2-1	Personal incomes in regu- lar activity	22,183,240	25,659,716.00	25,659,716.00
872	01-2-1	07-2-1	Material outlays in regu- larity	13,750,000	15,649,813.05	15,649,813.05
873	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income and other benefits of officials	263,570	335,594.00	333,205.35
874	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for personal income of seasonal work- ers and remuneration of nonstaff personnel	6,600,000	7,200,000.00	7,199,954.50
875	01-2-2	07-2-2	Compensation for overtime	1,358,500	1,358,500.00	1,358,500.00
876	01-2-2	07-2-2	Expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	41,400,000	38,400,000.00	38,399,593.60
877	01-2-2	07-2-2	Purchase of equipment, fixtures and furnishings	8,000,000	8,500,000.00	8,499,998.25

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 07	<u>93,555,310</u>	<u>97,103,810.00</u>	<u>97,100,780.75</u>
			(03) Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments			
878	03-1	14-2-21	Construction and adaptation of structures	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000.00</u>	<u>12,000,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 14	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000.00</u>	<u>12,000,000.00</u>
			Total Section 50 (Items 871 through 878)	105,555,310	109,103,810.00	109,100,780.75
			RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 50. ADMINISTRATION OF BRIONI ISLAND			
			Regular activity	35,933,240	41,309,716.00	41,309,529.05
			Other purposes	<u>69,622,070</u>	<u>67,794,094.00</u>	<u>67,791,251.70</u>
			TOTAL SECTION 50	105,555,310	109,103,810.00	109,100,780.75

Section 31. Activity of Sociopolitical and Public Organizations

(07)

Basic Purpose 13. Grants in Aid to Organs of Sociopolitical and Public Organizations

Grant in Aid to the Pre-sidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

879	07-3	13-2	International activity	13,700,000	13,700,000.00	13,700,000.00
880	07-3	13-2	Defense-related expenditures	2,800,000	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00
881	07-3	13-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation concerning the international working class movement	2,600,000	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00
882	07-3	13-2	Newspaper KOMUNIST	42,000,000	42,000,000.00	42,000,000.00
883	07-3	13-2	Bulletin JUGOSLAVENSKI POLITICKI MJESEČNIK	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
884	07-3	13-2	Financing the program for publishing the books of foreign authors in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav authors abroad	3,300,000	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00
885	07-3	13-2	Program for financing publishing activities abroad	6,000,000	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
886	07-3	13-2	Publication of the Review of the LCY Central Committee	13,300,000	5,300,000.00	5,300,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
887	07-3	13-2	Financing the work of the Josip Broz Tito School of Politics in Kumrovec	12,600,000	12,600,000.00	12,600,000.00
888	07-3	13-2	11th Congress of the LCY	32,000,000	32,000,000.00	32,000,000.00
889	07-3	13-2	Publication of the collective works of Josip Broz Tito	10,200,000	10,200,000.00	10,200,000.00
Grant in Aid to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia						
890	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the Federal Conference	50,600,000	50,600,000.00	50,600,000.00
891	07-3	13-2	Grant to the newspaper BORBA	34,500,000	34,500,000.00	34,500,000.00
892	07-3	13-2	Grant to "Woman Today"	1,025,000	1,025,000.00	1,025,000.00
893	07-3	13-2	Election activity	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
894	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the Yugoslav Council for Environmental Protection	2,300,000	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
895	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the Federal Conference of "Local Community"	1,250,000	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Grant in Aid to the Pre-sidium of the Conference of the League of Yugoslav Socialist Youth						
896	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the Conference	18,300,000	18,300,000.00	18,300,000.00
897	07-3	13-2	Celebrating Youth Day	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
898	07-3	13-2	International seminar "The University Today"	600,000	600,000.00	600,000.00
899	07-3	13-2	Newspaper MLADOST	7,500,000	7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
900	07-3	13-2	Magazine IDEJE	2,168,000	2,168,000.00	2,168,000.00
901	07-3	13-2	Youth Labor Festival	800,000	800,000.00	800,000.00
902	07-3	13-2	10th Congress of the Yugoslav Youth League	9,000,000	9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
903	07-3	13-2	11th World Youth and Student Festival (Cuba)	5,000,000	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
			Grant in Aid to the League of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia			
904	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the League	13,950,000	13,950,000.00	13,950,000.00
905	07-3	13-2	Newspaper 4 JUL	4,850,000	4,850,000.00	4,850,000.00
906	07-3	13-2	Eighth Congress of the League of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia	8,000,000	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
			Grant in Aid to the Yugoslav Red Cross			
907	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the Presidium	7,900,000	7,900,000.00	7,900,000.00
908	07-3	13-2	Missing persons service	1,475,000	1,475,000.00	1,475,000.00
909	07-3	13-2	Defense-related expenditures	805,000	805,000.00	804,997 00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
910	07-3	13-2	International symposium on current issues concerning international humanitarian law and issuing publications	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
911	07-3	13-2	Meetings related to cooperation of the Balkan countries in promoting and working over the Geneva Conventions and preparing regulations	500,000	500,000.00	500,000.00
912	07-3	13-2	Aid based on solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries and nonaligned countries and preparation of manuals	3,650,000	3,650,000.00	3,650,000.00
			Grant in Aid to the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations			
913	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the League	1,130,000	1,130,000.00	1,130,000.00
			Grant in Aid to the League of United Nations Associations of Yugoslavia			
914	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the League	476,000	476,000.00	476,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Grant in Aid to the League of Reserve Military Offi- cers of Yugoslavia			
915	07-3	13-2	Financing the program of the League	4,130,000	4,130,000.00	4,130,000.00
916	07-3	13-2	Seventh Congress of the League of Reserve Mili- tary Officers of Yugosla- via	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
917	07-3	13-2	Yugoslav League for Physi- cal Education --expenses of Yugoslavia's international activi- ties in the field of physical education --organizing and holding the Eighth Mediterra- nean Games	72,200,000	72,200,000.00	72,200,000.00
918	07-3	13-2	The popular technology ac- tivity of the Yugoslav League of Organizations for Popular Technical Education for Yugosla- via's international ac- tivities in the field of popular technical educa- tion	15,000,000	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
919	07-3	13-2	Firefighting League of Yu- goslavia for fire preven- tion	7,000,000	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
				<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>
			Total Basic Purpose 13	<u>429,309,000</u>	<u>421,309,000.00</u>	<u>421,308,997.00</u>

(03)						
Basic Purpose 14. Noneconomic Investments						
League of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia						
920	03-3	14-2	Erection of victory monuments	12,803,000	12,803,000.00	12,803,000.00
Total Basic Purpose 14				12,803,000	12,803,000.00	12,803,000.00
Total Section 51 (Items 879 through 920)				442,112,000	434,112,000.00	434,111,997.00
RECAPITULATION OF SECTION 51. ACTIVITY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS						
Regular activity				--	--	--
Other purposes				442,112,000	434,112,000.00	434,111,997.00
TOTAL SECTION 51				442,112,000	434,112,000.00	434,111,997.00

Article 5

This final account shall be published in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

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CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

DAILY PRESS CIRCULATION

Belgrade NASA STAMPA in Serbo-Croatian Jul-Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

[See chart on following page]

## COMPARATIVE SURVEY

Average Number of Printed and Sold Copies of Daily Newspapers, Jan-Jun 1978, 1979

Newspaper Titles	Printed copies		Sold copies		Index	Index
	1978	1979	1978	1979		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA</b>						
•Oslobodjenje-	83,594	85,214	102	70,407	72,043	102
•Slobodna novina-	19,495	18,435	95	15,290	14,317	94
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO</b>						
•Politika-	18,387	18,784	102	16,224	16,622	102
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</b>						
•A. vjesnik-	87,282	90,903	104	68,342	72,528	105
•Vec list-	204,121	282,408	107	333,534	250,104	107
•Sportaski novosti-	142,589	159,655	112	111,977	129,953	116
•Sl. Dalmacija-	63,849	87,242	105	57,213	60,813	106
•N. list i "Gl. list"	59,100	64,848	108	53,578	57,778	108
•Glas Slavonije-	13,312	14,314	108	11,660	12,127	104
•La voce del popolo-	3,322	3,444	104	2,129	2,435	114
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA</b>						
•Nova Makedonija-	24,013	26,587	108	29,078	30,344	104
•Vecer-	22,665	30,943	137	18,737	26,811	135
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA</b>						
•Delo-	92,579	97,625	105	88,619	92,620	105
•Dnevnik. Ljublj	56,644	57,564	101	54,527	55,115	101
•Vecer-	58,534	58,685	100	55,376	55,425	100
<b>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SERBIA</b>						
•Borba-	50,414	51,389	102	34,247	36,524	108
•Vesernje novosti-	346,034	360,073	105	307,731	322,143	105
•Sport-	102,832	116,018	115	83,314	88,775	116
•Politika-	291,222	300,358	103	254,338	268,039	106
•Ekspres-	241,733	272,477	113	215,756	244,244	113
•Privredni pregled-	16,280	14,938	92	16,260	14,938	92
•Narodna novine-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO</b>						
•Rilindak-	26,678	34,415	129	23,476	30,044	126
•Jedinstvo-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF VOJVODINA</b>						
•Dnevnik-	31,131	30,383	98	26,328	25,871	94
•Mogor Sog-	31,878	32,271	101	27,847	28,637	102

7 In the first half of 1979 8,879 copies of "Jedinstvo" were printed and 7,557 copies sold.

BELGRADE-BAR RAIL LINE'S OPERATING PROBLEMS, LOSSES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The Belgrade-Bar railroad was expected to be the solution to many problems of Montenegro. But practice has shown something different. Losses are accumulating, collisions are frequent, as are breakdowns and damage. There are great delays and little work is being done. The Titograd Railroad Transportation Organization (ZTO) has become in many ways a great concern to all opstinas, and especially the republics, through which the line passes.

In 1978 alone the Titograd ZTO had 286 million dinars in losses; the situation is continuing this year also. One reason for the entire situation is that the line cannot be used as planned because it is not yet completely finished and technically equipped. Construction of the rail-port tracks, the so-called "G" project has been delayed, as has construction of the industrial tracks and other facilities needed at the freight stations. All of this is accompanied by high indebtedness. Problems of income distribution have not been resolved, regulated compensation is inadequate, so it is normal that operating costs cannot be covered by revenues when capacities are not being adequately used.

In 1978 the Titograd ZTO carried 2 percent more passengers than in 1977 but this was 5 percent less than planned. Goods transport increased 42 percent but when one realizes that this was done with a shortage of one-third of the number of freight cars needed for normal performance of the planned work and 66 percent fewer passenger cars and locomotives [than planned], it is normal that cars from other railroad organizations had to be used which increased losses by 50 million dinars.

Last year revenue was about 11 percent lower than planned, outlays were 61 percent higher, while revenues covered only 47 percent of reproduction [reinvestment] costs. All this led to the above-mentioned loss of 286 million dinars.

Judging from everything, the basic reason for such a low total revenue last year was the change made in the system of accounts and the distribution of



joint revenue to the Yugoslav railroad network which did not take into consideration specific nature of Montenegro's rail line use, so on this basis the [Titograd] ZTO had a 157 million dinar loss, more than one-half of the total loss. A special problem was the fact that two kinds of income relations were formed for [operation of] a unified line. In addition, the Titograd ZTO had five credit obligations to pay, amounting to 74 million dinars; when investment obligations are added to this, the total exceeded 100 million dinars.

Also, personal incomes at the Titograd ZTO are one-quarter less than in other ZTOs, there are no work incentives, many employees' attitude toward their work is unsatisfactory, sick leave is very high, labor productivity much lower than for Yugoslavia as a whole, and there is much irresponsibility.

The ZTO, however, is necessary for Montenegro, so the Montenegrin Assembly delegates were unanimous at their last meeting in deciding that this organization should be rehabilitated, that compensation should be provided to it because this is the only way it can stand on its own feet. This means that investment projects begun must be completed, losses from last year must be covered, and rehabilitative measures carried out this year partly from solidarity funds.

CSO: 2800

## BRIEFS

RETURNING WORKERS--In the last 5 years about 300,000 of our workers employed abroad have returned to this country. In 1978 alone about 58,000 workers returned. There are now about 1 million Yugoslav workers and members of their families abroad including those in Australia and Canada (more than one-half are 18 to 35 years old). Their position outside the country is becoming ever more complicated, the [Yugoslav] trade union federation says, especially because the countries to which they have emigrated are taking various selective measures in order to free themselves of a number of employed foreigners. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 3]

KOSOVO FOREIGN TRADE--In the period January to 16 August 1979 Kosovo exported 1,567,000,000 dinars worth of goods, or 27 percent more than in the same 1978 period. This included over 725 million dinars worth of goods to the convertible-currency area, or 83 percent more than last year, and 842 million dinars worth of goods to the clearing-account area, or 4 percent less than during the same period last year. In the same period Kosovo imported 3,453,000,000 dinars worth of goods or 78 percent more than in the same 1978 period. This included 980 million dinars worth of goods from the convertible-currency markets or about twice as much as last year, while it imported 473 million dinars, or 5 percent less, from the clearing-account countries (the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and Bulgaria). Thus, in the above period Kosovo had a trade deficit of 1,886,000,000 dinars, with 45 percent of imports covered by exports. Equipment purchases held first place in the value of imports, followed by producer goods and consumer goods. Compared to the plan for this period, exports were 1.5 percent less, imports 1.9 percent more, the deficit was 5.6 percent more, while the coverage of imports by exports was 1.6 percent less. [Excerpts] [Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Sep 79 p 7]

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